INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years. 15

REGD. NO. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929. 16

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY

VOL. XIX NO. 175 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 27, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Mahatma May Not Go To London: Ultimatum To Simla

:o:

GANDHIJI'S ULTIMATUM TO GOVERNMENT.

:o:

Viceroy's Request Not To Precipitate Crisis.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN BARDOLI

SURAT, July 25.

Gandhiji's letter to the Collector Surat, it is learnt, is in the form of an ultimatum.

Gandhiji has informed the Viceroy of the contents of the letter by telegram and it is understood the Viceroy has replied asking Gandhiji not to precipitate a crisis The Government of India, it if further understood, have asked for information from the Bombay Government.

Gandhiji who was to have returned from Bardoli this evening has not yet returned, though his companions have returned. Gandhiji is expected to return to-morrow when he will proceed to Borsad.

Mr Jairamdas Doulatram is leaving for Bombay to-night—A. P.

TO GO TO LONDON OR NOT TO GO ?

:o:

Gandhiji Awaiting Satisfactory Reply From Government

The "Chronicle" understands that Gandhiji informed Darbar Gopaldas, Messrs. Fulchand Shah & Balvantrai Mehta, who interviewed him at Bardoli regarding the representation of Indian States' people to the R. T. C. that he would be in a position to give a final reply on Tuesday.

A critical situation has arisen in Bardoli and if Gandhiji does not get a satisfactory reply from the Government, he will decide not to go to London on the ground of Government's failure to observe the terms of the Truce.

SHOLAPUR PENSIONER'S CLAIM FOR DEATH OF SON

:o:

Martial Law Regime & After

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, July 25.

Two suits, one by Mr. and Mrs. Ranade and another by the trustees of the Sholapur Jain Boarding House, are filed at Sholapur in the Court of the First Class Sub-Judge Mr. Sumitra A. Hatyangadi.

Mr. Ranade is a Government pensioner belonging to Postal Department and is a private employee of the Jain Boarding House, staying in the premises of the boarding with his family.

"VICTIM OF GUNSHOT."

The former suit is filed by the plaintiffs in consequence of the loss of their son Mr. Gajanan alias Rajabhawoo, aged about 16, who fell a victim to a gun-shot on the afternoon of May 8, 1930, when some disturbances occurred in the city prior to Martial Law. Rs. 5,250 are claimed as damages.

The plaintiffs allege that their deceased son, who at the time of the unfortunate occurrence was standing on the balcony of the first floor of the boarding house, along with other students residing in the boarding, suddenly fay dead on the spot, with his skull smashed as a result of firing by one of the inmates of the police-lorry that then arrived there.

Further, it is alleged that the boy gave no cause, not had they been given any notice that such firing would be resorted to and the firing by the police was wanton and indiscriminate.

COMPENSATION RECOMMENDED.

It is also alleged that the District Magistrate, Sholapur, was approached in this matter and he had recommended some compensation to Mr. Ranade, but the proposal was turned down by the Government.

The second suit is in respect of loss of goods and articles belonging to Jain Boarding House and the claim is for Rs. 209-12-0. In this, the plaintiffs allege that at the time of the Martial Law in Sholapur, the Jain Boarding House was taken into possession by the Military, without the permission of Boading authorities, and when the Military left the Boarding House Mr. Moholker, Magistrate Second Class, Sholapur, handed over the possession to the authorities of the Boarding House who then informed Mr. Moholker that some articles in the Boarding House were missing, whereupon a Panchanama was made in comparing the list of articles shown by the authorities.

NOTICE ON SECRETARY OF STATE.

In both of these suits, it is stated, that as a legal requisite, due notice under Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code was given to the Secretary of State for India. The Court has directed the issue of notices on the Secretary of State for India to be served through the District Magistrate, Sholapur.

Attempt On Governor's Life

GANDHIJI'S LETTER TO SIR E. HOTSON

"The Chronicle" understands that Mahatma Gandhi has sent a letter to Sir Ernest Hotson conveying his sympathy to the latter on the recent attempt on his life and congratulating him on his escape. A telegram to this effect has also been sent by Sardar Vallabhbhai to the Acting Governor.

FITNESS FOR SWARAJ IS NOT INCREASED

Gandhiji On Poona Outrage

AHMEDABAD, July 26.

"What could be the object of the student of the Ferguson College in making an attempt on the life of the Acting Governor of Bombay?" asks Mahatma Gandhi writing in the "Navjivan". The studen thas intensified the feeling of enmity by trying to wreck his vengeance in tihs manner.

By such deeds fitness for Swaraj is not increased but lessened and Swaraj is delayed. Swaraj for such a great and ancient country cannot be won by murders. Swaraj does not mean the mere leaving of India by Englishmen. It means the power to administeer the affairs of the country by and for the people.

The power cannot be obtained merely by either Englishmen leaving India or their destruction. That power can be obtained by serving the countless dumb peasants. Suppose a few thousands or more of murderers succeed in murdering all Englishmen, will they be able to conduct the administration of India? They will murder in their murderous intoxication those whom they do not like.—A.P.

CONGRESS FORMULA

Jamait-ul Ulema's Session In Meerut

MEERUT, July 21.

The Session of the U. P. Jamait-ul-Ulema Conference held under the presidency of Maulana Ahmad Said concluded its sitting to-day. Ulemas from almost every district of the province attended at delegates. The proceedings commenced with a recitation from Quran. After the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Maulana Ahmad Said in his presidential address referred to the Kashmere riots. He appealed to the Maharaja of Kashmere to institute an impartial enquiry and redress the grievances of Muslims.

Proceeding further he strongly criticised the Sharda Act which he said was against their 'shariats' and demanded its repeal.

Khan Abdul Guffar Khan in a stirring speech said that Muslims were backward educationally. He said the Muslims fight on petty questions like joint and separate electorates which was a side issue. Sacrifise in the cause of the motherland alone could strengthen their cause and not safeguards.

THE FRONTIER.

Referring to the Frontier Province he said that sacrifices of the Frontier people has attracted the attention of the whole world. There are communal questions were the most cordial and no third party could break the bond of inter-communal unity.

In conclusion he said that his people have taken a pledge to free themselves even if the Congress gives up its present programme.

RESOLUTIONS.

Several resolutions were adopted. The Conference unanimously adopted a resolution welcoming the Congress formula in regard to communal settlement provided the Congress defines in more expressive terms that personal laws of the Muslim would be fully safeguarded.—"Hindustan Times."

KEEPING THE TRUCE IN MALVAN

OLD CASE RAKED UP

Congress Worker Under Trial

(From Our Correspondent)

MALVAN, July 25.

The hearing of the case against Sjt. Narayan Pandurang Pai, known as Gokarnkarboa, began on 22nd before the Prant Magistrate S. D. Ratnagiri. He is prosecuted under Act 22, Section 3 of 1922, for delivering a speech at Shiroda in last April.

He is alleged to have said that he has appealed to the police and promoted disaffection against the authorities.

Mr. Nanasaheb Mandrekar and four others are defending the accused.

It is an instance where the truce terms are clearly broken.

SEPARATION FOR BERAR

Mahatma Urged To Take Aney To R. T. C.

The city of Wun in a meeting held on 21st inst. under the auspices of the Taluq Association, Wun Mr. G. N. Hood pleader presiding passed the following resolution.

SEPARATION FOR BERAR.

(1) That with a view to secure for the province of Berar, all the rights, status and power anologous to the provinces of British India, in the forthcoming Round Table Conference, to be assembled for settling political status of the whole of India, the citizens desire that the Province of Berar should be constituted into an independent province, with full provincial autonomy like other provinces in British India and with the same rights.

TAKE ANY TO R. T. C.

(2) That the citizens request Mahatma Gandhi to take Lokanayak Bapuji Aney along with him to England, in order to help him in placing the whole case of Berar before the R. T. C. in an authoritative manner and in all its bearings.

HEALTH OF MADRAS THREATENED

Conservancy Workers On Strike

MADRAS, July 26.

All Conservancy workmen employed by the Madras Corporation numbering over 4000, struck work to-day as a protest over certain alleged grievances.—A.P.

NEW PRIME MINISTER OF KASHMIR

SRINAGAR, July 26.

Raja Pandit Harikishan Kaul has to-day been appointed Prime Minister of the Kashmir Government by the Maharaja.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

FRANCE RETAINS DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, July 26.

Paris.—France retains Davis Cup for the fifth year in succession. In last match in Challenge Round Cochet beat Perry 6/4 1/6 9/7 6/3 to-day, France thus winning by three matches to two.—Reuter.

NO MORATORIUM FOR BRITAIN

French Minister's Denial

LONDON, July 25.

Paris.—M. Laval emphatically denies that Mr. Henderson hinted that moratorium for Germany migh be followed by a moratorium for Great Britain, as stated in the "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Paris.—Reuter.

HENDERSON LEAVES FOR BERLIN

Returning "Chequers" Visit

LONDON, July 26.

Mr. Henderson, accompanied by Sir Walford Selby, left for Berlin this morning to return Chequers visit of Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius. Mr. MacDonald will leave for Berlin by air to-morrow.—Reuter.

AUSTIN BEATS BOROTRA

Davis Cup Challenge Round

LONDON, July 26.

Paris.—In Challenge Round of Davis Cup to-day Austin beat Borotra 7/5 6/3 3/6 7/5.—Reuter.

AIR CRASH IN BULGARIA

Two Britishers Among Victims

LONDON, July 25.

Constantinople.—There were two Britons, Messrs. Williams and Crouch, from Smyrna, among the seven occupants of the French aeroplane bound for Bucharest which crashed in flames near Kududjevo, in Bulgaria.

Other passengers were Reppen, NorkegianConsul-General at Constantinople and an American lady and youth whose names are not known.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 7).

cultivated and what he could get from it.

"I cultivated 42 Bhigas of lands, from which I was able to get only 16 maunds of cotton after the Delhi Truce. Not a seed of corn, nor a small bundle of hay, I could get from it. I cut the paddy from four and half bighas of my land, arranged it in heaps in the fields but that was confiscated. ....."

Mr. Manchhabhai Gosaibhai, another farmer of the same village, has also to narrate the same story about the payments of revenue when his properties were on the point of being attached. Government officers entered his house with the police. He was threatened with attachment of his properties. He began to narrate his loss and other troubles and the money he had already paid. But to no purpose. The threat continued. He complains:

"I till altogether 33 bighas of land in Varad, Ruva, Isanpore, Rayam and Panda. Out of these 33 bighas, grass from 2 bighas and 20 maunds of cotton reached my hands. Juwar from 12, paddy from 10 and grass from 4 bighas was scattered away. I could only get half the cotton. I have incurred debt to maintain my family. One of my bullocks died."

His one more trouble is also indirectly connected with the official highhandedness: "I have received a notice for the 'Khata' of Panda. That land is given to me on lease. Its possession is in the handds of its original owner who is Rajput of that village. ..... The responsibility of paying the revenue lies on him. It is clearly specified in the 'Ganvatpata' also. That man has not paid me 'Ganvat' for the last three years.....I was under the impression that he had paid the revenue for all the three years, because he used to move about in company of Jahangir during the struggle and help him in harassing the people. ..... I knew about the non-payment of revenues only when I received the notice."

GRAVE CRISIS IN BARDOLI

:o:

Revenue Exacted Under Pressure

POLICE RAID VILLAGES

Agriculturists Compellel To Borrow Or Sell Property

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, July 25.

When the Working Committee was in sessions in Bombay, Mr. Mahadeo Desai came down to Bardoli on 8th June. He held consultations with the District Collector regarding the notices of fine issued against farmers. Gandhiji himself talked about it with the Collector later on. It appeared certain that the Collector would go to Bardoli and make personal inquiries. Just when the consultations were going on in Surat, the Mamlatdar of Bardoli raided the village of Varad with a police party, threatened farmers to attach their properties and exacted the arrears of revenue. An assurance was given that such a thing would not be repeated in future.

A VICIOUS CIRCLE.

But it turned out otherwise. Show of the police, threat of attachment continued in villages. Talaties, Circle Inspector, Avalkarkun and the Mamlatdar, each in his own way, continued to exact money from the farmers. The Talati would say: 'Pay me and it will be settled very leniently; if my superior comes, you are completely ruined.' In this manner he hardly finishes exacting his share when the Circle Inspector appears on the scene. He in turn would show the bogey of his superior and would try what he could do. The Revenue Officer gives the threat of the police and the police of attachment.

BREACH OF FAITH.

In the first place, the sacrifice of the peasant was enormous during the struggle. His power of suffering further loss was nearly exhausted. He was struggling very hard to maintain himself and his family by either incurring debt or accepting help or selling away his lands. He returned from 'Hijrat' with a faith that his properties were safe and his losses were to be generously taken into consideration according to the terms of the Truce. Without such a faith, he would have stayed out in 'Hijrat' and would have arranged to maintain his family on lands hired on rent or on the basis of division. But his faith was shattered and that also at what period of the year? He is in the midst of the rainy season, days of golden opportunity for sowing the rice are passing away. This is the time when he would even send back the God of Death saying he had no time; when he is toiling on the fields as hard as his bullocks in heavy torrents and appears quite mad with his work.

POLICE RAID VILLAGES.

In the meantime the District Collector encamped in Bardoli on the 16th instant. It appeared the Collector came for a personal inquiry. But what sort of a personal inquiry it was will be better judged from what he did in villages. Some villages were raided by police parties during his encampment in Bardoli and some villages were raided in his very presence. Police guards were posted at the exits of certain villages and the inhabitants as well as the cattle were prohibited from leaving them for going to work on fields or for any purpose. Police scattered their goods on the open road in the rains from the houses of some peasants and properties of others were attached. Through fear of attachment farmers began to run to the village Banias. Continuous and incessant raids were made from the 16th instant, the day of arrival of the Collector in Bardoli. The village of Rayam was raided on the 17th Moti Farod on the 18th, Timberva, Sankari, Rajpura Lumbha, and Vaghech at the other extremity of the Taluka, on the 20th, Khoj and Pardi and the Mohommedans of Bardoli on the 21st, Vankaner and the vegetable planters of Bardoli on the 22nd. The Collector left Bardoli on the 23rd and now encamped in Valod. The police celebrated his arrival by a raid on Siker village on the very day. Numerous complaints are received at the Bardoli Ashram after these raids. I give below few of the many instances which will show what these police visits mean:—

Government officers themselves know better of their personal inquiries in the villages. They approached villages, ordered the police to enter the houses and threatened to attach the properties of the peasants. They never intended to make inquiries about the ability or otherwise of peasants to pay the revenue dues but they were determined to get as much as possible before the end of the year. They did not inquire how those peasants, who were made to pay money by pressure, maintain themselves and their families. Did they take any trouble to know the loss of the peasants and the debt they had to incur? Did they ever feel it a duty to inquire from what sources the peasants obtained the money which they paid as revenue for the current year and how much of their lands they had sold? It can be proved before any impartial arbitrator that the peasant who has been made to pay in the above manner, has either incurred debts or sold his property and land to pay the Government dues. It can also be proved that every one of the peasants had paid the revenue to his utmost capacity.

COLLECTION OF DUES.

I give below few of the instances of the police raids on and the exactions of money from the peasants:—

VARAD, 8-7-31.

Mr. Rambhai Jivanji of Varad makes the following statements:

"The Mamlatdar came to the village on the 8th instant in the company of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sub-Inspector of Police, about twenty policemen, the Police Patel, the Talati and five 'Vethias.' They entered my house in my absence ..... they demanded the arrears from my son Naranji. He told them that it was not his concern but mine and he informed them that I was in my fields. The Mamlatdar then ordered the Talati to call for the police and attach my properties ....." This farmer had paid the revenue to Government even before this happened. He says in his statement: "I had paid the total revenue of the current year in the month of May. It was Rs. 401 ..... I paid that amount also by incurring a debt."

LOSS OF THE FARMER.

The loss of this very farmer is enormous. I reproduce it in his own words:—

"Last year during the rainy season, a complaint was launched against my son Naranji by the present Police Patel Jahangirji under the Picketing Ordinance. My son was sentenced to 5 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400. All my necessary implements of agriculture worth Rs. 385 were attached to recover the fine."

Let us see how much land he

(Continued in column 5.)

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee One
For First Sixteen Words
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For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

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A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

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WANTED Gujerati and Marathi speaking ladies to earn Rs. 4 per day in spare time. Apply to 2nd floor, Rutherfield Street, Opposite King's Statue.

QUALIFIED but UNEMPLOYED requiring assistance in getting permanent jobs should apply to EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY. Established 1926. Ballard Estate. Prospectus free on application.
A R5547

WANTED—GENERAL, SPECIAL and CHIEF AGENTS on handsome commission and some organizers on pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 according to capacity throughout India & Burma for the KAMALA ASSURANCE LTD., doing cheap Insurance Business with unique privileges. Particulars from the MANAGING AGENTS, 32-D, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—CHIEF AGENT for Goa, for People's Insurance Co. Ltd., Excellent chance for an influential Gentleman. Special features of above company include strong National Directorate, low premiums, good yearly business secured for last 4 years, loans granted to Policyholders against property, etc. Apply CHAINANI & CO., Post Box 4,001, Bombay No. 7.
A R 5389A

WANTED—Matriculates, Jain Religion and SANSKRIT TEACHERS. Mention minimum pay acceptable. SECRETARY, Jain Vidyalaya, Khachrod, Malwa.
A R5514.

WANTED—(i) A PROFESSOR OF HISTORY in the grade Rs. 400-50-700, and (ii) a Reader in English in the grade Rs. 250-25-400, both from the 1st October 1931 The starting salary for these appointments will be fixed, according to qualifications, anywhere in the grade. A good Honours Degree, British or Indian, and adequate experience of advanced teaching essential. Previous research experience will be an additional qualification. Applicants must appear for an interview if asked to do so. Apply with testimonials, before the 25th of August, to:—THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, Chidambaram, S. India.
A 3368

WANTED—Very Influential and responsible AGENTS for the outright purchase or securing orders for well-known brand of Indian Washing Soap in several varieties for many parts of India. Write with details about your organization, selling capacity and references to Box No. 1086, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R5540

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APPLY TO-DAY TO THE KHADDAR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Mysore, for Hosiery Goods —Socks and Stockings, different colours in all sizes. Mufflers and Banians are also available. Pure Hand-woven. Nicety and durability is our speciality. Prices moderate.
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C 3345

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INTERESTING FRENCH BOOKS in English. Attractive subjects. Our detail list will interest you. Posted free. BHATTACHARYA & CO., 15B, Muktaram Babu Street, CALCUTTA.
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WANTED—APPLICATIONS for LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST upto Rs. 5,000. Repayable by every monthly instalments. For full particulars apply to:—THE J. ANATH & CO., Agents, 34, Beadon Road, LAHORE.
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Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P.

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P R5543

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES —"Sunrise Weekly Forecasts," issued every Monday contains Monday, Tuesday strong Doubling also full week's daily two special figures, and two weekly "Certainties" for Rupee one only. Our Rupees Five one Special figure given free! Last weekly gave five figures right! PROFESSOR SPENCER, 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema.
P R5546

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M W5

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E R5578

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Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

S. S. "HAVRE MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on the 25th July from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

M. KOMADA,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—o:—

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 3rd August, 1931, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration, of the following business:—

1. Letter from Bai Hiroo, widow of Bhoja Arjun, a Municipal Sweeper—Applying for a compensation for the loss of the life of her husband who died on account of injuries received in the execution of his duty.

2. Letter from Bai Hiroobai Bhoja—Applying for gratuity in respect of her service in the Municipality.

3. Letter from Mr. Devidas Tricumdas Mehta—Applying for an extra Pension for the 'good service' rendered by him to the Municipality.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

4. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 1,820 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of printing the quinquennial License Books.

5. Modifying, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, Municipal Service Regulation No. 148, relative to the inclusion therein of certain classes of members of the Fire Brigade Staff.

6. Modifying, subject to confirmation by the Corporation and Government, certain Pension, etc., Regulations, so far as they relate to Municipal Officers and Servants employed in the Fire Brigade Department.

7. Recommending sanction to an exchange of a piece of Municipal land at Mahim for a piece of land falling within the proposed widening of Lohar Chawl Street.

8. Regarding the question of fixing the rateable value of buildings constructed as charitable or semi-charitable buildings for housing the poor, etc.

9. Recommending that certain correspondence regarding the rent of salt stalls at the Erskine Road Market be recorded, etc.

10. Sanctioning, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, Commissioner's proposals for the revision and fixing of the amounts of securities to be furnished by certain employees of the Water Works Department.

11. Forwarding, for information, Commissioner's letter regarding the question of acquisition of a property at Lady Jamshedji Road.

12. Statement of a Budget Transfer in respect of an amount not exceeding Rs. 500 sanctioned by the Committee.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

13. Reporting as to the action taken by the Committee to enforce the rule regarding the abolition of distinction based on caste or creed in the matter of admission, etc., of students in Aided Schools.

14. Reporting as to the condition of the Naigaum Road Gujarati Boys' School Building and the action taken by the Committee in regard to it.

15. Regarding the starting salaries to be allowed to certain teachers who joined the Training Colleges before the date of the passing of the Corporation Resolution fixing the revised grades.

16. Requesting sanction to the continuance of certain allowances which were paid to the Cashier and certain peons of the Committee's Office, etc.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

17. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

18-19. Requesting sanction to his accepting the membership on (18) the Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society; and (19) the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Managing Board.

20. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the second quarter of 1931.

21. Reporting on a letter from Mulla Harkha, late Halalkhore applying for a gratuity.

22. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City and the suburbs from the various lakes during the quarter ending 30th June, 1931.

23. Letter from the Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding an annual statement of the number of meetings held by the Management Board of the Institute and the attendance of members thereat.

24. Letter from Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation and Committee Meetings up to the end of December, 1931.

25. Letter from Mr. Dwarkadas Soonderdas—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of his father, the late Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narandas.

26. Municipal Secretary's Letter—Intimating that the next appointment of Municipal Auditors will take place in March, 1932.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

27. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that amounts collected in poor boxes at various Municipal Hospitals, etc., should be credited by the Chief Accountant to a separate fund and may be spent by the Commissioner for the comforts and special treatment of patients whenever required.

28-32. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(28) For expressing opinion that the Fines Fund should be utilized for the benefit only of the menial and labour staff of the Municipality; (29) For appointing a Committee to report as to the advisability of charging Municipal Officers and Servants who occupy Municipal Bungalows and quarters 12½ per cent. on their salaries, the menial and labour staff being excepted; (30-31) For requesting the Commissioner to submit proposals (30) for carrying out further retrenchment in the expenditure at all the Municipal Hospitals and also at the G. S. M. College; (31) For starting a Credit Co-operative Bank for the benefit of the employees of the Municipal Departments; and (32) For amending the Leave, etc., Regulations so as to delete therefrom the Rules regarding the grant of Special and Study Leave to Municipal Officers and Employees excepting to those Officers who were appointed on the distinct understanding that they were entitled to the benefits.

33. From Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For requesting the Corporation's representatives on the Port Trust Board to move in the Board a resolution in connection with the selection of Indian Insurance Companies by the Board.

34. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, seconded by Mr. V. D. Govindjee and another Councillor —For requesting the President not to go on with the usual rounds for inspection of wells during the monsoon.

35. From Mr. S. G. Keni, seconded by Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji—For requesting the Commissioner to move the Collector of Bombay not to grant permission for opening a new Refreshment Room for retail sale of foreign liquor at premises Nos. 124-128 at Dadar Main Road.

36-39. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner (36) as to the persons responsible for passing the payment of the conveyance allowances to the Honorary Staff of the K. E. M. Hospital and the G. S. M. College from January to June 1931, when their term of office was not renewed, etc., (37) and the Standing Committee as to what further retrenchments are possible in the Municipal Workshops; (38) as to the increases in the Medical Staff and in the Office establishment at the K. E. M. Hospital and G. S. M. College, and (39) as to the number of Municipal motor garages in the different wards of the City and whether any of them are used, free of rent, by any of the Municipal Officers, etc.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

40. Regarding the revised system of paying Municipal contribution to the Schools Committee.

41. Regarding the question of the recovery of the Riot Tax by Municipal Agency under Section 45 of the City of Bombay Police Act.

42. Regarding the nuisance caused by a bakery at Perseverance Cottage, Sussex Road.

43. Regarding the sub-division of wards and redistribution of seats and certain other matters in connection with Municipal Elections.

44. Confirmation of the Proceedings of the Special Committees.

45-46. Schools Committee's Letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Proceedings of the Committee's (45) weekly and (46) monthly Meetings.

By order of the President,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 25th July, 1931.
3375

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 25th July, 1931.
3378

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twelfth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 58 Sayani Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of August, 1931 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March, 1931.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director provisionally made by the Board.
4. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
5. To Appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th July, 1931 to 8th August, 1931 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JUGATRAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1931.

(N.B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Tuesday, the 11th August, 1931, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 19th July, 1931).
3381

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE NIRA VALLEY SUGAR COY., LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act a MEETING of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1931, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of having an explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and also by determining by an extraordinary resolution the manner in which the Books of Accounts and the documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof, and of the Cash Balance if any, in the hands of the Liquidators shall be disposed of.

Dated this 25th day of July 1931.
S.B. BILLIMORIA,
for Self and Co-Liquidator.
3377.

Tender.

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received upto 12 noon, Saturday, the 15th August, 1931, for the supply of miscellaneous and hardware materials such as Mild Steel rounds, flats, angles, High Speed Tool Steels, metals, screws, files, belts, H. S. Blades, Bolts and Nuts, Crucibles, oils, paints, varnishes, electrical accessories, cotton waste, clothes, Indian timbers, etc., etc.

A set of tender forms and a list of material required together with conditions of contract could be had on application to the undersigned at a cost of Rs. 3 per set. Tenderers should quote only for the items they deal in.

The undersigned reserves the right to accept any tender without assigning reasons.

CONTROLLER.
Gwalior Engineering Works,
Gwalior, C. I.
3361

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1259 of 1931.

RAMJI MOTICHAND, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, an Estate Broker, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) NARANJI PURSHOTTAM SANGANI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, and Editor of Newspaper, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort. (2) VRAJLAL BECHARDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Galalvadi, outside the Fort. (3) GORDHANDAS GOCULDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, an Insurance Broker, residing at C. P. Tank Road, outside the Fort. (4) CHHOTALAL SAVCHAND of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Cotton Broker, residing at Goa Street, within the Fort, (5) RAMJI SHAMJI KOTHARI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Cloth Merchant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort, (6) PURSHOTTAM BECHAR PAREKH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Galalvadi, outside the Fort, (7) PRAGJI JIVAN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant in private service, residing at Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort, for themselves and other members of the Dasa Sorathia Bania Caste ..... Defendants.

To
The Members of the Dasa Sorathia Bania Caste.

Notice under O. 1, R. 8 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Pursuant to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Wadia on the 13th day of July, 1931, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed by the abovenamed plaintiff against the defendants abovenamed for themselves and on behalf of the other members of the Dasa Sorathia Bania Caste, praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That it may be declared that the Ex-communication of the plaintiff from the said Caste is void.
(b) That it may be declared that the plaintiff is still a member of the said Dasa Sorathia Bania Caste and as such is entitled to all the privileges and civil rights in respect of the properties and funds belonging to the said Caste.
(c) That the defendants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from preventing the plaintiff from exercising the rights and privileges appertaining to the plaintiff as a member of the said Caste with reference to the properties and funds belonging to the said Caste.
(d) That the defendants be ordered to pay the plaintiff costs of the suit and for such and further reliefs as the circumstances of the case may require.

AND that the hearing of the Suit is fixed for the 14th day of September, 1931.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1931.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

This 24th day of July, 1931.

Messrs. PURNANAND & JASUBHAI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
3380

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 248 OF 1930.

Re. SALEBHOY MAHOMEDBHAI PATHERIA, of Bombay, Dawoodi Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at 22 Apollo Street, within the Fort, lately an Export and Import Merchant at Rutherfield Street, within the Fort, upto 31st December, 1926, and now unemployed: ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 6th October, 1931, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
3377

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FIROZSHA BURJORJEE PAVRI has contracted to sell to our client the under-mentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at the corner of Ghodbunder Road and Tilak Road, towards the West and at the corner of Podar Road and Tilak Road, towards the East, containing by admeasurement 2314 square yards or thereabouts being part of the Town Planning Scheme No. 1 of Santa Cruz, Final Plot No. 39 and bearing Old Survey No. 377-A, Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3, Old Survey No. 49, Pot No. 1, Danda Division, South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, Registration Sub-District of Bandra, together with the chawls known as Pavri's Chawls or dwelling houses and other messuages and tenements and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Notified area Committee of Santa Cruz, under No. 1 and bounded: on or towards the East by the Poddar Road; on or towards the West by the Ghodbunder Road; on or towards the North by the property of Anandilal Podar and on or towards the South by the Tilak Road.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1931.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3383.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 500 OF 1931.

Re: PURSHOTTAM NARON THAKKAR alias PURSHOTTAM NARANJI THAKKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kumbhar Tukda, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... A Debtor.

Ex parte: PARSHOTTUMDAS IDHARAM MEHTA ..... Petitioning Creditor.

On the 24th day of July 1931 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1931.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
3376

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF OF COIMBATORE.

O. S. No. 1124 of 1930.

KU KONIA CHETTI & SONS, by partner Ku. Konia Chetti. ..... Plaintiffs,

GANESHDAS BHEEVARAJ by partners (1) HARIBAGAS, (2) PURANMAL. ... Defendants.

The plaintiffs abovenamed have instituted the above suit against the defendants for the recovery of Rs. 1,044-4-6 due as per accounts on account of the supply of cloths. The suit is postedto 13-8-1931 for final hearing. If the defendants do not appear on that date, the suit will be heard exparte.

N. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO,
Advocate.
Coimbatore, 14-7-1931.
R5541

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 3163 of 1920.

Bai KESARBAI, Widow and Ors. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

KAKU VALLABHDAS ... Defendant

NOTICE RE: SALE OF OUTSTANDINGS.

The undersigned invites offers for the purchase of outstandings of the firm of Messrs. Karsondas Damodar and Co. Offers should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th August, 1931, at his Office at 133, Esplanade Road, where a list of the said outstandings can be inspected.

H. H. WADIA,
Court Receiver.
3363

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Trade And Finance.

:0:

ERRATIC FLUCTUATIONS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Discount Rate Of Bank Of England Raised To 3½ P. C.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, July 24.

MONEY.

Money rates were slightly quieter than last week with call fund placed between 5 and 5½ per cent. Treasury bill renewals were largely offset by maturities, the former amounting to Rs. 422.50 lakhs and the latter to Rs. 400.00 lakks. Against general expectation, Government have continued the sale of treasury bills, inviting tenders for Rs. 2 crores on Monday the 27h instant and the bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent. The trade demand shows a fall of Rs. 78.88 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—one month 4½ per cent, Two to 3 months 4½ per cent and Six months 3 3/4 per cent.

The Bank of England has raised its discount rate from 2½ per cent. to 3-1/2 per cent effective 23rd July 1931.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 17h July 1931 shows a decline of Rs. 61.46 lakhs in the cash balance of the bank now amounting to Rs. 15,94,26,000 as compared with Rs. 18.62 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 19.35, a decline of 0.35 per cent under last week. Loans and Cash credits have receded by Rs. 6.62 lakhs and by Rs 73.01 lakhs respectively, while Inland bills discounted shows a slight increase of Rs. 13.79 lakhs. Government deposits have fallen by Rs. 156.2 lakhs to Rs. 16.26 crores, while other deposits show a slight increase of Rs. 18.47 lakhs to Rs. 65.00 crores.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

3½ per cent. Paper moved in an erratic fashion but within relatively narrow limits, following news regarding the financial situation in Germany, the various rumours in connection with the new rupee loan and the rise in the Bank of Eggland rate to 3½ per cent. Opening steady at Rs. 60-7 it declined to Rs. 59-14 in mid-week and after a temporary rise to Rs. 60-3 closed at Rs. 60. Other scrips were generally neglected with prices somewhat lower. 5 per cent 1945-55 loan is quoted at par. 1933 and 1935 loans were almost unchanged at Rs. 99-12 and Rs. 95-8. 1933-36 loan is quoted at Rs. 100. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1931 and 1932 were placed at Rs. 100-2 and Rs. 100-13. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan kept yuiet at Rs. 103-15. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan eased to Rs. 72-12 and 1934-37 to Rs. 88-12. 4½ per cent. 1955-60 Loan remained unaltered at Rs. 82-6 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 94-13.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 21st July. Total amounts offered were Rs. 31,50,000 and Rs. 1,47,50,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-3-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-9-9 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 31,25,000 and Rs. 1,45,00.000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 4-15-0 and Rs. 5-8-6 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 22nd to Saturday the 25th July 1931 at Rs. 97-9-6 and Rs. 98-10-3 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months bills sold from 15th to 20th July amounted to Rs. 9,00,000 and Rs. 2,37,25.000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Monday the 27th July. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 31st July 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return of the 15th July 1931 shows a decline of Rs. 145.93 lakhs in notes in circulation now amounting to Rs. 152.23 crores. Silver coins and silver bullion have increased, the former by Rs. 79.81 lakhs to Rs. 123.82 crores and the latter by Rs. 4.83 lakhs to Rs. 7.26 crores. Gold bullion has declined by Rs. 259.75 lakhs to Rs. 14.90 crores representing the recent contraction of Rs. 3 crores against gold. Securities in India have risen by Rs. 29.12 lakhs to Rs. 6.24 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 95.89 as against 96.12 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

While Continental exchanges underwent wide changes during the period under review, the rupee sterling exchange remained stationary with business placed at 1s 3-13/16d for ready T. T. until Wednesday. Yesterday, however, a shade quieter feeling prevailed following advices from Calcutta where is was apprehended that the Bank of England discount rate may have to be raised immediately in order to check the outflow of gold which had reached about £16 millions in less than 11 days. This having actually occured, yesterday sellers of ready T. T. began to quote 1s. 5-25/32d. with some buyers at 1s. 5-13/16d. The following are the forward rates:—July 1/5 25/32d. August 1/5 3/4, September-October 2/5-23/32d. and Nov/Dec. 1/5 11/16d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined from dol. 4.85-15/16 to dol. 4.84 but closed at 4.84.1/2. French francs after appreciating to 123.25 finished at 123.85. The Belga gained from 34.81½ to 34.77 and the Italian lira, 92.95 to 92.60.

A press communique of the 21st July states that the total transfer to the Home Treasury amounted to £2,250,000 during the week ending 18th July and £12,020,504 from 1st April to 18th July. Of the latter £3,020,504 represent sales of sterling for the same period.

GOLD

Gold market was featureless with little change either in price or in the daily offtake. No interest was displayed in the export of the metal owing to steady sterling exchange and as a consequence amounts tendered to the Mint have grown in size. Ready gold is quoted at Rs. 21-3-9 per tola. The offtake averages 2000 tolas a day with Stocks unchanged at 1-1/4 lakhs tolas. The quotation for gold in London kept steady throughout at 84s. 11-1/2d. The price of sovereigns in the local market showd no change at Rs. 13-9-0 for ready and Rs. 13-9-3 for delivery 27th July. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-4-0 and Rs. 21-3-9 for ready; Rs. 21-3-9 and Rs. 21-3-6 for 30th July settlement and Rs. 21-4-3 and Rs. 21-4-0 for 29th August settlement. There is no gold arriving by the incoming mail. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 160.665 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be nfl.

SILVER

The silver market was rather quiescent with daily movements confined to 4 annas till midweek. There was however a temporary relapse in the rates vesterday, ready declining to Rs. 43-9, but prices recovered at the end to 43-4 following more hopeful news regarding the solution of the German problem. A fair amount of carry-over business transpired in the local market with holders for August getting a premium of as much as 6 annas, although it dwindled to 4 annas towards the close. The dailw offtake shows no change at 20 bars, but stocks on hand are depleted to 7050 bars owing to a shipment of 890 bars to Hongkong. The supply is reduced to such a low level that despite the poor offtake, the premium on ready is likely to continue and perhaps get wider. In Shanghai the tael moved within 1/16d, closing at 1s. 3-1/8d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 13-1/8d. and 12-15/16d for ready and 13-1/16d and 12-7/8d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 44-4 and Rs. 43-9 for ready and 3rd August settlement and Rs. 43-15 and Rs. 43-5 for 2nd September settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is £35.000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 14,034 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be nil.

SHARES.

The share market ruled steady with a slight improvement in prices. The strength was due more to the absence of sellers than any pressure to buy. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 682/8-686/4-685-690; Century Rs. 236/4-237/8-236/4-240; Central India Rs. 350-351/14-348/12-350; Crescent Rs. 61/4 62/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 347/8-351/4-347/8-351/4; Indian Bleaching Rs. 135xd-133-12; Indore Malwa Rs. 352/8-355-345xd. Kohinoor Rs. 128/12-131/4-128/12; New Great Rs. 133/2-135-133/2-135; Pearls Rs. 216/4-217/8-216/4-217/8; Simplex Rs. 63/12 64/6-63/12-64/6, and Swadeshi Rs. 276/4-277/8-272/8-273/12.

The miscellaneous section remained dull and neglected. Tata Iron Ordys were almost unchanged at Rs. 22-2 and Defds. at Rs. 282/8. Tata Hydros remained stationery at Rs. 110, while Tata Powers declined to Rs. 395. Alcocq shaees clined to Rs. 211/4 and Bombay Burmahs at Rs. 375xd. Bombay Tram eased slightly to Rs. 104-6. Cement shares were unchanged. Bundis being quoted at Rs. 13-2. Indian Cements were steadier at Rs. 153/12. Katni Ordys gained about 5 points to Rs. 162/8 while Defds closed at Rs. 637/8. Railway shares showed no change in prices.

Imperial Bank shares declined further and are quoted at Rs. 917/8xd. for fully paid and dRs. 223-12 for partly paid up. Bank of India shares after steadying to Rs. 82 closed at Rs. 81½. Central Bank shares maintained a steady level of Rs. 15.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 24.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the whole week, recording a rise of about 1/2 anna per cwt. in Ready Sugar prices and of about 1/4 to 1/2 anna in Forward Prices. Demand of Spot Sugar was on a fair scale and there was hardly any interest in the Forward positions. One European House is reported to have sold a small quantity of sugar to be arrived per S.S. Arabia at Rs. 5/5/3 and about 500 tons of Ready Java Sugar at Rs. 13/4/6, one month delivery terms. There was also some business of sugar to be arrived per S.S. Surada and S.S. Arabia at the rate of Rs. 5/5/6 and Rs. 5/5 respectively amongst the dealers. It is also reported that the holders of Russian Sugar have sold about 3,000 tons at about Rs. 12/9 per cwt. on one month's delivery terms. Looking to the heavy stocks, there seems very small chance for any substantial increase in prices in the near future. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 13/3/9 and Rs. 13/3/3 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 5/5/6 and Rs. 5/5 for June and July Shipments and Rs. 5/5/9 and Rs. 5/5/6 for Aug-Sept. and Octo-Dec. Shipments and Rs. 12/11 to 12/14 and Rs. 12/10 to 12/14 for Russian Ready Sugar.

Calcutta and Karachi are reported almost steadier. Spot rates ruling there, according to the latest information are Rs. 9/4 and Rs. 12/10 respectively.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London Terminal Market is reported to be steady with a gain of about 1 to 1 1/2d. in prices. Continental weather is improved and trade depends upon settlement of German difficulties, but anticipates steady tone improving with general conditions.

Melts in the United States estimated at 2,240,000 tons and deliveries 20,55,000 tons against 25,75,000 tons and 23,60,000 tons respectively last year. Out of total exports of 1,10,000 tons from Cuban Ports, 73,000 tons went to United states and 37,000 tons to Europe.

New York reports firm market. Java market is reported to be unchanged with a steady undertone and the sugar contents are said to be lower than expected. Latest estimate shows a total crop of about 29,60,000 tons. Business of Brown Sugar is somewhat satisfactory but the business of white Sugar is reported to be very small.

ARRIVALS.

There was no arrival during the week. S. S. Surada, S. S. Nizam and S.S. Arabia are expected to arrive on about 27th July, 6th August and 12th August with a cargo of about 25,000, 15,000, and 45,000 bags respectively.

OFFTAKE AND STOCKS.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 3,60,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/3/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5/6/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Surada Rs. 5/5/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 5/5/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July Rs. 5/5/- per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Aug-Sept. Rs. 5/5/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 5/5/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Russian Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12/11 to 12/14 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

April 1931.

The supplement to the Indian Trade Journal states that during the month of April, 1931, 73 companies, limited by shares, were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 272 lakhs, as against 70 companies with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 1.96 lakhs in the preceding month and 81 companies and Rs. 1.89 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 29 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 2.14 lakhs. The largest flotation in April was, the Union Trust, Bengal, with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore.

Eleven companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 58 lakhs having ceased work went into liquidation or were dissolved or otherwise became defunct during the month of April, 1931. Five companies with an authorised capital of about Rs. 1.52 lakhs that were in liquidation before 1st April, 1931, were finally dissolved during the month of April, 1931.

There was a net increase of about Rs. 64 lakhs in the authorised capital of existing joint stock companies in India in the month of April, 1931.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)
Bombay, July 24.

Prices per Ton:—
China Clay, best quality Rs. 78/-; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68/-.

Prices per Cwt.:—
Farina Double Sifted Rs. 7-4-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-12-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 5-8-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 4-15-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 7-14-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 10-6-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14/-; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-2-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 21/-; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 43/-; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-12-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro German, small packing Rs. 7-12-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 36-8-0; Soda Ash, Dharangadhra Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 31-8-0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 32-8-0; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 26-8-0.

Price per lb.:—
Hydro Sulphide B. A. S. F. Re. 0-8-3; Hydro Sulphide, English Re. 0-7-6; Aniline Salt, Electro Re. 0-6-0; Antimony Salt Re. 0-5-0; Acetic Acid Re. 0-5-0; Formal-de-hyde Re. 0-5-6.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 24.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Latest prices:—
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes) £102-10-0.
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock £54-0-0.
Attock Oil Co., Ltd. £0-12-0.
Bengal Iron 7-1/2 p.c. Preference £0-5-3.
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock £62-0-0.
Burma Corporation Ltd. £0-7-6.
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.) £0-6-0.
Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0-6-3.
De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd. £0-17-6.
Eastern Bank Ltd. £5-1-6.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn. £105-0-0.
Imperial Airways Ltd., Ord. £0-15-0.
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.) £0-1-3.
Indian Iron & Steel 7-1/2 p.c. Debs. £74-0-0.
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land £0-2-0.
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.) £1-12-6.
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord. £1-10-3.
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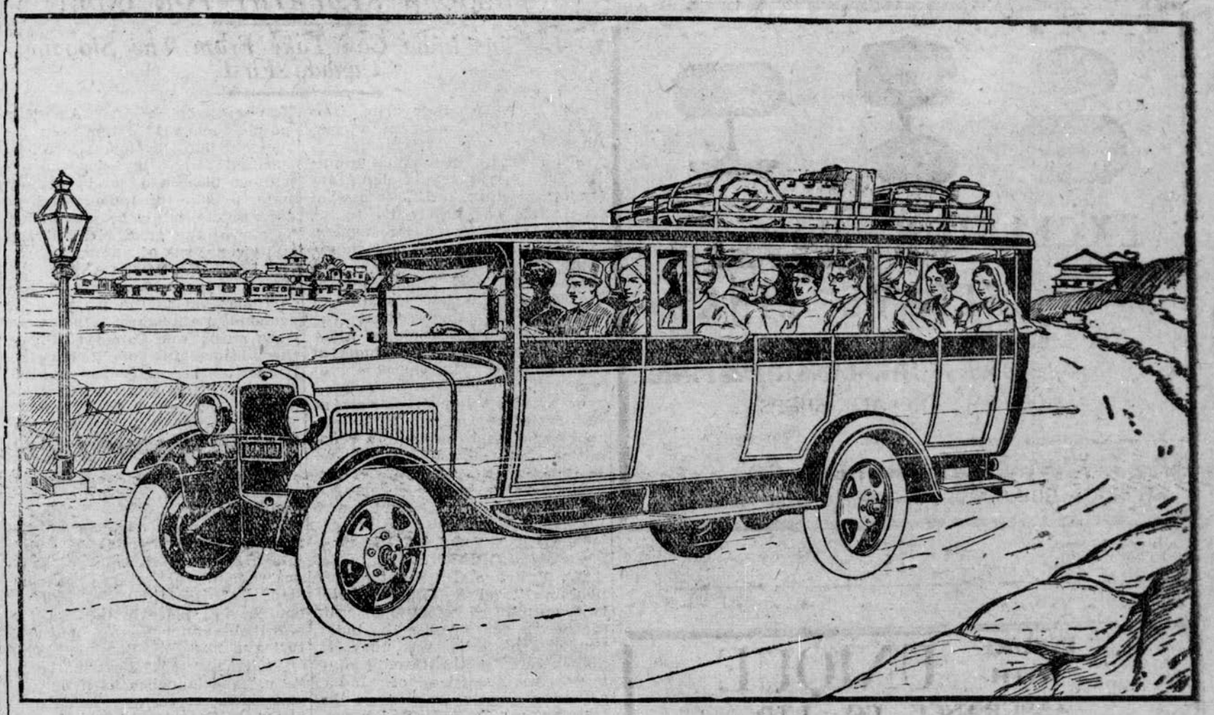

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AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR INDIA

Lessons India Can Take From The Slogan "Canada First"

Dr. Sadhindra Bose writes from Iowa in the course of a communication to the "Hindu":—

The Gandhi testimonial dinner on June 4 was a very significant Indian meeting. The success of the affair was largely due to the initiative, energy and tremendous amount of work of Mr. Sailendranath Ghose, President of the Indian National Congress of America. "I know," said Mr. Ghose at the dinner, "that the sentiment of the people of America is for the people of India in this struggle, the purpose of which is identical with the purpose of the American patriots of Revolutionary days. I believe that you should constitute a committee of distinguished Americans to represent the sympathy of the United States, to give encouragement to Mahatma Gandhi and his associates."

IMPORTANCE OF AMERICAN OPINION

The United States Senator, Honourable Royal S. Copeland who twice introduced resolutions in the Senate to recognise the independence of India, was unavoidably absent at the Gandhi dinner. Another friend of India, who was greatly missed on the occasion was Dr. J. T. Sunderland. He was not able to go, but he sent a message which was read at the meeting. He pointed out in this message how American public opinion could be of help to the Indian cause.

"Every year," remarked Dr. Sunderland, "as the world is becoming more and more one all nations are paying more and more heed to world opinion. There is every reason to believe that England will hold India just as long as she thinks world opinion—world's public sentiment—will justify her in so doing. But let her see that the world, and especially that American, is beginning to condemn her, and it will have a great influence on her conduct towards India. England is particularly alert to public opinion in this country. Gandhi himself called attention to this. If a strong public sentiment can be created in America in support of Gandhi and his struggle to liberate India beyond question it will have a powerful influence on the coming Round Table Conference in London and on the subsequent action of Parliaments regarding India's future.

HELP TO IRELAND

"It is well-known that American public opinion was an indispensable factor in winning freedom for Ireland. All signs seems to show that if Gandhi is to succeed in winning freedof for India. American public sentiment will be an immensely important factor in helping to bring it about.

"I call attention to this to show the importance of your Testimonial Dinner to Gandhi. And also to show the importance of absolutely everything that any of us can do in any way, to encourage him, to hearten him and to show England that the best public sentiment of the American people supports him in his splendid fight, by moral force, by spiritual force, by non-violence without bloodshed and without hate, to win for India the freedom which rightly belongs to her as one of the great civilised and historic nations of unkind."

LESSON FROM CANADA

It is a long, way from Canada to India; but in the matter of economic nationalism India can learn much from Canada. Under the leadership of Richard B. Bennett, the sixty-one-year-old bachelor Prime Minister, the Dominion Government is staunchly following the slogan "Canada First". In an attempt to make Canada self-sufficient the Bennett ministry has closed the door to immigrants and raised the Canadian tariff.

An autonomous members of the British empire, Canada is determined to assert its right of self-government at every possible step. Canada would not abandon its own place in the sun for a British connection. Between 1921 and 1930 the Dominion successfully asserted the "national status" and launched itself on a diplomatic career by sending minister to Washington, Paris and Tokio. At the last British Imperial Conference it was agreed that the Governor-General of the self-governing dominions should here, after be appointed by the King of England on the advice of dominion ministers alone—an important step in the direction of real dominion independence. This has given an added impetus to the "Canada First" idea. Take the matter of immigration. For a generation Canada has welcomed immigrants from all European countries but to-day the immigrants are all but barred. Financial assistance formerly given to British immigrants is now withdrawn.

Canada has the right of defining its own nationals—a right India should have. At present any number of British people can come to India, exploit the resources of the country, and even arrogate to themselves political rights simply because they are British. This is preposterous.

The "Canada Fist" idea has been expressed also in a thoroughgoing upward revision of the tariff. Almost the first act of Premier Bennett on taking office last year was to raise duties on a wide range of goods, principally foods, textiles metal products, and machinery. He is invested with virtually supreme executive authority over the customs schedules. These may now be changed by executive action, without consultation of the Canadian Parliament, and this dictatorial power has been used several times to protect Canadian industries. Mr. Bennett holds the extreme protectionsit view that Canada should import only what it cannot possibly grow, or manufacture for itself. He has also declared that no Canadian industry, primary or secondary, would ask his government for protection in vain.

SEQUEL TO WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

Anti-Untouchability Sub-Committee Formed

The Secretary, anti-Untouchability sub-Committee (Indian National Congress) writes:—

Sjts. P. Balu, Devrukhkar and other brethren of the so-called untouchables class had approached Mahatma Gandhi and were requested by him to meet Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj and have a talk with him in the matter. Accordingly they met him on Sunday last and had a heart-to-heart talk with him for over two hours. They promised him their hearty co-operation in his anti-untouchability work.

As instructed by the Working Committee in its resolution of July 12, 1931. Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj met his co-workers at Vile Parle on Sunday last. They formed a fresh sub-committee with Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj as President, Sjt. B. G. Kher as Vice-President, Smt. Ratanben Mehta of Bandra, Sjt. S. D. Dev of Poona and Sjt. Keshavrao Deshpande of Baroda as Members Sjt. Purushottam Kanjee of Santa Cruz as Trasurer, Sjt. S. L. Soman as Secretary and Messrs. Dalal and Shah of Bombay as Auditors, and with its office at 395, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

They decided to revive the work on original lines to eradicate from among all Hindus the touch-me-not-ism in all their out-door dealings and at all public places and functions, and to secure for the so-called untouchables all the benefits, civic rights, privileges including the use of temples, schools, wells, dharmashalas, etc., enjoyed by other Hindus.

All Congress organisations, the Hindus and the public in general are earnestly requested to kindly render their hearty co-operation in this work.

B. B. & C. I. RLY. WORKERS' MEETING

The Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union, writes:—

Under the auspices of the B B. and C.I. Railway Employees' Union a crowded meeting of the Railway Workers was held on Thursday evening in Damodar Thakersy Hall when Mr. E. R. Samson, Vice President of the Union was in the Chair. Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Purshottamdas Tricumdas, Cornelius, Pradhan, Raman addressed the meeting, acquainting the Railway Workers with the history of the retrenchment and the later developments. The appointment of the Court of Enquiry with its narrow terms of reference was also explained to the workers. The men were exhorted to abide by the decision of the Federation and the Union regarding the future course of action in this connection. An appeal was made to the workers to prepare themselves for any eventualities if the negotiations failed and to collect money for Strike Fund.

SIMLA, July 24.

Governor of Central Provinces, Lady Butler and Captain Hunt left Viceregal Lodge.

H. E. the Viceroy held an Executive Council meeting.

It is understood that Lt.-General Sir Norman Macmullen officiates as G. O. C. in Chief, Eastern Command vice General Sir John Shea.

Mr. A. M. Hayman will leave Simla on 31st July on short tour returning on 3rd August.—A. P.

EXPLOITS OF SEVEN POWER CONFERENCE

Mutual Admiration Of Delegates

RUGBY, July 23.

The Committee of Experts which assembled in London last week under the Chairmanship of Sir Frederick Leith Ross of the Treasury is, on the decision of the Seven Power Conference, to proceed with the elaboration of details for giving effect to the Hoover Plan for one year's suspension of inter-Governmental debts. They will meet to-morrow morning at ten o'clock at the Treasury.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICA.

At the conclusion of the Conference, the French Prime Minister, M. Laval, after expressing thanks to the President of the Conference and Mr. MacDonald, which were renewed in turn by Mr. Stimson, Dr. Bruening and other delegates, said that he wished to tell the United States representatives how much they appreciated the mixture of powerful idealism and practical sense with which they had joined in the attempt to put an end to the instability and insecurity of the European economic system. He added: "That historic and inspiring event which has just taken place at Paris—the meeting of the French and the German Ministers—will give the London Conference special force and importance. In the presence of representatives of the assembled Governments, I wish to give expression to my hope that the initial conversations which has just been held in Paris will be but the prelude to a series of similar meetings which will lead to a policy of Franco-German co-operation, the surest guarantee of the security of the world".

Mr. Stimson, the American Secretary of State, referring to the Paris meeting of French and German Ministers, said that he was glad to express for the United States their appreciation of the historic consequences of the meeting in the direction of conciliation, resulting in confidence. They felt that they had witnessed a great event, and looked forward to its progress and effectiveness.

GERMANY'S APPRECIATION.

The German Chancellor, Dr. Bruening, wished to associate himself with M. Laval in hoping that American delegates would take back with them from the Conference recognition of the close interrelation of the old and new worlds, of Europe's need for the moral support of the idealism of the American people." I am firmly convinced that confident co-operation between our two countries is urgently necessary and must continue for the future. Because of our present situation, where new developments occur almost daily, it is of the utmost importance that statesmen should meet continuously and have intercourse with each other. It is only by confident co-operation that the situation can be improved."

MACDONALD'S HOPES.

Signor Grandi (Italy) M. Renkin (Belgium) M. (Matsuda (Japan) having joined in the hopes expressed for the results of the Conference, (Mr. MacDonald, replied. He remarked how gratifying to all had been the Paris meeting between the French and Germans, and referred to the growing understanding and co-operation with America. The economic and spiritual strands which were thrown across the frontiers were becoming more numerous and stronger until at last they would be able to think of humanity, not merely divided nations. He hoped all his heart that the Conference's decisions would re-establish German credit.

Interest in to-night's papers is about equally divided between the decisions of the Seven Power Conference and the increase this morning of the Bank of England discount rate from two and a half to three and a half per cent with a view to checking recent heavy withdrawals of gold. Short interviews with delegates are published in which they express satisfaction at the successful conclusion of their labours. Some space is given to the postponed visit by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary, which will now take place at the beginning of next week. It is realised that it is principally a courtesy visit in return for the Germans' weekend at Chequers.—B. O. W.

VAGARIES OF MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.

DOHAD, July 24.

The President of Dohad Municipality has rejected the symbol of National Flag submitted by Mr. R. D. Pandya, Mr. M. C. Desai and Mr. R. M. Desai in their candidature for election for the municipality. They are candidates from different wards. The President in rejecting the symbol states that there is "likelihood of a quarrel among the illiterate masses if the symbol of a national flag is adopted by any candidate."

It will be interesting to note in this connection that the President is the same liquor seller from whose shop about 100 pickets were arrested during the last Civil Disobedience movement.

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(Sd.) C. F. LEO, Consul-General.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.
Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

B. P. C. C. ESTATE COMMITTEE.
A meeting of the Estate and Finance Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

LOKAMANYA TILAK ANNIVERSARY.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

The following programme has been fixed for celebrating the 11th death aniversary of Lokamanya Tilak on Saturday the 1st August.

4 P.M. (S.T.)—Procession from the Congress House.
6 P.M. (S.T.)—Public meeting at Chaupatti Sands.

STANDARD LIFE OF INDIA—Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. Prof. G. N. Joshi will speak on the "Standard of Life in India." Sjt. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

IMPERIAL BANK EMPLOYEES.—A meeting of the Association will be held at 6 p.m. in the Hall of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association to-day (Monday) to protest against the cut in salaries. Mr. S. C. Joshi will preside.

BANDRA VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the above Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at the Congress Office at 9 p.m. to consider the report of the inquiry committees re: picketing of liquor shops and the removal of untouchability.

IMPERIAL HIGH SCHOOL ASSN.—The annual general meeting of the Imperial High School Old Students' Association will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9-30 a.m.

BHARDA HIGH SCHOOL FUND.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Bharda New High School 40 Years Celebration Fund will be held on Sunday, August 2, at 10 a.m. at the Bharda New High School Hall (Waudby Road, Fort), when all the subscribers are requested to be present.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Garbeta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p.m. on Monday, the 27th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Hobsons Bay" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

Government Employees' Protest Against Retrenchment

Under the auspices of the All-India Government Employees' Federation and various other unions a mass meeting of all the employees in Bombay working in offices (Governments and semi-Government), will be held at Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, on Thursday, July 30, at 6 p.m. to protest against the present policy of Government with regard to retrenchment and to decide the steps to be taken with a view to safeguard the interest of the employees against any proposals that might be inequitable, harsh and detrimental to their interest.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

TELANG NORMAL SCHOOL "AT HOME."

The Telang Normal School will give an "At Home" to Principal V.R. Nerurkar of the C.S. High School and Mrs. Sitabai of the Natheebai Kanyashala proceeding to England and America for higher studies to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m., in the Maratha High School premises, opposite Opera House Tram Terminus, Girgaon.

TAMIL NADU WOMEN'S CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

Srimati Padmabati Asher, Chief Organiser and Treasurer of the Tamil Nadu Women's Conference Erode, announces the postponement of the Women's Conference Sessions to the first week of September, 1931, to suit the dates of Naujawan Sessions.

The Famous Astrologer.

Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables. Casting Horoscope Rs 2. Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs 20. Annual life reading Rs. 5. 3 questions about futurity Re 1. Extra question As. 8. (Birth-date and time or writing time required.). Write to, or call at, Pandit K. M. Srinivasachariar, 218, Mint Street, Madras.

"DEPRESSED CLASSES" JOIN FORCES WITH CONGRESS

Committee To Do Uplift Work Among The Untouchables

Should the so-called untouchables and depressed classes throw in their lot with the Congress or should they stand aloof and thus create divisions in the national solidarity? This was one of the questions warmly discussed at a largely attended meeting of the "depressed classes" of Bombay held on Saturday night, Mr. K. M. Munshi, a member of the Anti-untouchability Committee of the B. P. C. C., presiding.

ALL FOR CONGRESS.

The meeting which was representative of all the castes of the "depressed class" community, namely, the Chamars, the Mahars and Bhangis, voted in favour of co-operation with the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and immediately resolved to raise a volunteer corps of the "depressed classes" to carry on Congress work.

A few of Dr. Ambedkar's partisans who were present at the meeting advocated that they should have nothing to do with the Congress, but they suffered a heavy defeat and were outvoted.

CO-OPERATION FOR UPLIFT.

The principal object of the meeting was to consider the question of appointing a Central Board of the "Depressed classes" to co-operate with the Congress and other organisations in the work of the uplift of the so-called "depressed classes." The Central Board would acquaint the local Congress Committee with their grievances and in co-operation with the Congress would try to remedy them.

Mr. P. Baloo, the famous cricketer, Sjt. Deorukhkar, Sjt. Shankarrao Patil and other leaders of the depressed class community were present at the meeting. Sjt. Rathod and Sjt. Dighe, the Secretaries of the Congress Anti-untouchability Committee were also present.

BALOO'S ADVICE.

The meeting appointed a Central Board with Mr. K. M. Munshi as President, and Mr. P. Baloo as Vice-President, six Secretaries and 60 members with a view to co-operate with the B. P. C. C.

Mr. P. Baloo made a striking speech asking his community to co-operate with the Congress in its work.

"I hate the words 'untouchables' and depressed classes. The Hindu shastras know no such words. They are coined by our arrogant rulers with a view to perpetuate distinctions and set one class against the another," said Mr. Munshi in the course of his speech. Continuing he said,

Perhaps, for the first time in the history of Bombay, the different organisations of the so-called untouchable classes have combined to organise this meeting with a view to attain a greater unity in co-operation with each other, as also with members of the other classes.

I am very glad that you have decided to exert yourselves for this noble object. As you know, no one can be saved except by himself. All outside efforts will fail unless you decide to help yourselves.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

The Indian National Congress has made the removal of untouchability a part of its programme. Mahatmaji treats it as one of the most important constructive work that lies before us. All enlightened people in India yearn to see the day when this stigma will no longer disgrace the fair name of the Hindu Society.

In order to achieve this purpose, we must strive to bring about greater social contact. A few meetings, a few dinners will not suffice to eradicate the evils of ages. We will have to come to your homes, you will have to come to ours. We will have to establish cordial personal relations before untouchability will disappear. And I congratulate the organisers of this meeting for their effort to appoint a committee which would make greater social contact possible.

FLAG SALUTATION IN BOMBAY

Procession & Grand Rally On Chowpatty

The Monthly Flag Salutation ceremony took place on Sunday. A grand procession of Prabhat Pheries was arranged which in spite of the fact that it was raining throughout the previous night made its appearance on Chaupatty Sands. The procession was led by Sjt. Nagindas Master, S. K. Patil, Daru, Kulkarni, Chaudhary and Nadkarni.

It passed through Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, Nairwadi, C. P. Tank along Girgaum Road and reached Congress House in time to participate in the Flag Salutation ceremony. The Flag was hoisted by Sjt. K. F. Nariman, the President of the B. P. C. C. and speeches were made by him and Sjt. Nagindas Master on the necessity of boycotting foreign goods and Prohibition.

After the 'Vande Matram' song was sung by Seva Dal ladies the ceremony came to a close.

THE PROPHET'S DAY

TUESDAY'S CELEBRATION.

The Prophet's Day will be celebrated under the auspices of several Muslim Associations, in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall at 3 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) when His Holiness Pir Syed Ibrahim Effendi Kadri Gilani of Baghdad will preside. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. G. K. Nariman, the Consul of Afghanistan, Dr. Ambedkar and others.

PROPHET'S DAY CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY

The Prophet's Day better known as the "Yaum-un-Nabi" falls this year on Wednesday the 29th July. It is regarded as one of the most important days of the Muslim Calendar and Muslims all over the world observe it as a holiday. The Central Khilafat Committee in Bombay in co-operation with the different local Muslim organisations have decided to carry out the following programme. A procession of all the Muslim Volunteer Corps of Bombay accompanied by other Muslims of the local Mohallas will start from the Khilafat House at 1 p.m. sharp (Standard Time) on Wednesday. The procession will pass through the main Muslim localities and arrive at Chhota Qabrastan where a short prayer will be offered after which the crowd will be dispersed.

A detailed programme is printed separately in the form of leaflets and posters which are being distributed from the offices of the different local Volunteer Corps. The Khilafat Office can furnish any further information that may be required.

WALFARE OF INDIA LEAGUE

A Constructive Suggestion

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the formal inauguration of the Welfare of India League has taken place and as at the time of inauguration many speakers, both Englishmen and Indians, have urged concrete constructive action for achieving the League's objects, I may suggest publicly through your valuable columns the first constructive step that the League should take to begin with. The fact that a large number of Englishmen who attended the other day's meeting is an enough proof of their sincerity towards establishing cordial relations with Indians. To make a beginning towards this end they can start from their own house. In Bombay the majority of business houses and commercial firms are managed by English officials. So also in Government and semi-Government offices, the majority of officers are English. Under these officers the Indian clerical staff has got to work. The attitude many of these English officers have shown in the past towards their clerical staff has been responsible for creating in the minds of these Indian subordinates the fear and distrust about Englishmen and to deprive the former of the freedom even of using the dress of their own choice. Very few of the clerks working under an English officer will be seen even now wearing khadi caps. This is not because they do not like to wear khadi caps, but because of the fear of incurring the displeasure of the "Bosses" who might keep an eye on one who may have Nationalist tendency and might discharge him on any pretext.

No one can deny that such things are obtaining even now in many offices under English management, and the Welfare of India League will do well in issuing appeals to all these offices advising the officers in charge to offer complete freedom to their Indian staff in respect of their dress by issuing circulars to that effect.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.
Eyculla Bridge, July 25.

NEW WAYS OF CROOKS

Warning To Public.

An unusual type of fraud has recently come to notice in the city and shop-keepers and others are warned to be on their guard. The crooks in question enter a shop, purchase some goods and tender a note of larger denomination in payment. They request the change to be given them by cheque. The amount on the cheque in words and figures is then obliterated by a chemical process and a much higher value written in. The cheque is then cashed without difficulty and the shop-keeper is the loser.

"DON'T INSULT US"

Youth League Meeting President's Request

UPROAR AND SHOUTS OF SHAME

Scenes of uproar and disorder marked the culmination of a public meeting convened by the Bombay Youth League at the Jinnah Hall on Sunday evening. Prof. C. N. Vakil was invited by the League to deliver a lecture on "Indian Industries" and Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the local Congress Committee presided.

A POINT OF INFORMATION.

Mr. Yusuf Calcuttawalla, Secretary of the local Naujawan Bharat Sabha wanted to know from the President of the meeting what the Bombay Youth League was doing while wholesale arrests of youths were going on in the City. He said that the officials of the League had point-blank refused to co-operate with the Naujawan Bharat Sabha in organising a meeting to protest against the recent arrests of youths and T. U leaders

RULED OUT OF ORDER.

The President ruled the question out of order on the ground that the meeting was held for the purpose of the lecture and both the lecturer and the President were not connected with the Youth League. The proper place to ask such questions, he said, was a general meeting of the Youth League.

YOUTH LEAGUE AND REVOLUTION?

This seemed to satisfy the Naujawans but at the conclusion of Prof. Vakil's lecture Sardar Jamiat Singh wanted permission to move a resolution the text of which he had sent to the President. The latter moved the resolution out of order whereupon Sardar Jamiat Singh raised his voice and said: "Has the Youth League ceased to be a revolutionary body? Is it content to hold meetings on innocent subjects? What are you doing when repression is in full swing."?

Simultaneously a section of the meeting raised shouts of "Shame", "Shame" and asked the President to read the text of the resolution.

President: I will do nothing of the sort. This is not the place to move this resolution.

Several Voices: "Then vacate Chair and get out" and also cries of "Shame."

DON'T INSULT US.

President: The lecturer and myself are your guests. It is not proper that you should insult us by crying "shame."

The uproar continued and the President abruptly dissolved the meeting. The meeting being over Sardar Jamiat Singh moved a resolution "condemning the arrest of "M. N. Roy" and other young men in the city and declaring that such repression would not kill the spirit of the youth" which was passed amidst vociferous cheers of "Inquilab Zindabad."

INCREASING THE "NATIONAL DIVIDEND."

The lecturer in the course of his speech said that India was primarily an agricultural country and its industries were yet in the process of development. Their ideal was to develop agriculture side by side with the industries in order that the sum total production in the country, in technical language knows as "national dividend" may so increase that the share to each one of them may be proportionately higher to enable them to live a better standard of life.

In recent years the Government of India had been more alive so far as Industrial development was concerned and they had adopted a policy which was known as discriminating protection, which in his opinion, was a halting measure. This policy no doubt did encourage some indigenous industries such as the steel industry and the cotton industry. But the Swadeshi movement which was inculcated by the late Dadabhoy Naoroji and intensified by Mahatma Gandhi had done volumes to advance indegenous industries.

His point was that both the policy of discriminating protection adopted by Government and the popular movement of Swadeshi had one defect. Both these measures were meant for home consumption which limited its scope of expansion. If they wanted to advance industrially, he said, they must develop an export trade. All the Western countries like England, Japan and America owed their prosperity to their export trade. He illustrated this point by saying that the reason why the jute industry was flourishing at all times was that it had built an export trade.

The lecturer advocated that the present Government machinery must be so overhauled that immediate state aid must be given to indegenous industries which were likely to have foreign market and that Government should be advised on such matters by a Committee of Experts. He said there were immense possibilities of converting raw materials into finished products in India which would find large consumption in foreign countries.

Foreign Trade Of Bombay In June.

TO:

DECLINE OF RS. 2.45 CRORES.

Large Arrivals Of Raw Cotton

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay imports and exports for the month of June 1931 amounted to Rs. 9.64 crores showing a fall of Rs. 2.45 crores, or 20 per cent, as compared with the figures of the corresponding month of the previous year, or of Rs. 5.12 crores, or nearly 35 per cent, as compared with those for the corresponding month of the year 1929. This fall is due to smaller arrivals of treasure and due to reduced shipments of both Indian and foreign merchandise. Imports of merchandise showed an improvement as compared with the imports in June 1930. Exports of gold also showed an appreciable improvement as compared with the corresponding month of the two previous years.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Imports of merchandise were valued at Rs. 5.35 crores showing an increase of Rs. 53.89 lakhs, or 11 per cent, over the figures for June 1930, but a fall of Rs. 36.71 lakhs, or 6 per cent, over those for the same month of 1929. The increase of Rs. 53.89 lakhs is due to chiefly larger arrivals of raw cotton (plus 11.854 tons and plus Rs. 87.69 lakhs), mineral oils (plus 5-3/4 million gallons and plus Rs. 16.53 lakhs) artificial silk yars (plus over half million lb. and plus Rs. 5.02 lakhs) artificial silk piece goods (plus 3-1/4 quarter million yards and plus Rs. 3.58 lakhs) precious stones and pearls, unset (plus Rs. 2.59 lakhs) and motor cars including motor wagons, cycles and parts thereof (plus Rs. 2.33 lakhs). On the other hand, noticeable decreases were recorded under cotton piece goods (minus nearly 4-1/2 million yards and Rs. 21.72 lakhs), metals and ores (minus Rs. 10.22 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (minus over half million lb. and minus Rs. 7.78 lakhs), sugar (minus 4.313 tons and minus Rs. 5.35 lakhs) and machinery and millwork and wood and timber (minus nearly Rs. 4 lakhs each). Imports of gold fell by Rs. 1.92 crore to Rs. 10.71 lakhs and those of silver by Rs. 66.54 lakhs to Rs. 28.87 lakhs.

COLLECTION OF IMPORT DUTY.

The total collections of import duty amounted to Rs. 72,45,659 (of which Rs. 8,62,991 represented duty on articles of luxury) as against Rs. 88,37,159 in June 1930 and Rs. 77,40,492 in May 1931.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCE.

Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 3 crores as against Rs. 3.92 crores in the same month last year and Rs. 6.9 crores in June 1929, showing a fall of Rs. 92 lakhs or over 23 per cent, and of Rs. 3.9 crores or over 56 per cent respectively. The fall of Rs. 92 lakhs is mainly due to smaller shipments of raw cotton (minus Rs. 37.4 lakhs, though the quantity shipped was larger by 3,397 tons), seeds (minus 606 tons and minus Rs. 21.12 lakhs), manganese ore (minus 22,905 tons and minus Rs. 6.71 lakhs), hides and skins, raw and tanned (minus Rs. 5.7 lakhs), cotton manufactures (minus Rs. 5.49 lakhs) and wool raw (minus Rs. 4.68 lakhs, though the quantity shipped was larger by nearly 1/4 million lb.). Exports of silver fell by Rs. 65,100 and Rs. 7.52 lakhs to Rs. 34,900 but those of gold rose by Rs. 64.02 lakhs and Rs. 64.03 lakhs to Rs. 64.03 lakhs respectively as compared with those in June 1930 and 1929.

RE-EXPORTS.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise declined by Rs. 10.46 lakhs and Rs. 14.6 lakhs respectively to Rs. 24.32 lakhs.

STATISTICS OF THREE MONTHS.

The trade statistics of the first three months, of the financial year 1931-32 show a contraction of Rs. 9.22 crores, or 36 per cent, in imports, as compared with the figures for the corresponding months of the previous year or of Rs. 11.7 crores or 41 per cent as compared with those for the same months of the year 1929-30. Exports also contracted by Rs. 5.55 crores, or 32 per cent, as compared with the figures for the corresponding months of the previous year or by Rs. 10.79 crores, or 48 per cent as compared with those of the year 1929-30. Imports of gold were valued at Rs. 35.48 lakhs only as against Rs. 4.69 crores during the corresponding months of 1930-31 and Rs. 3.04 crores during the same period in 1929-30. Imports of silver amounted to 72.48 lakhs as against Rs. 3.31 crores and 2.41 crores during corresponding period of 1930-31 and 1929-30 respectively. Imports of merchandise also declined by Rs. 2.28 crores and by 7.32 crores respectively to Rs. 15.4 crores.

SMALLER ARRIVALS OF PIECE-GOODS.

The fall of Rs. 2.28 crores as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year is mainly due to smaller arrivals of cotton piece goods, (minus over 50 1/2 million yards and minus Rs. 1.57 crores) metals and ores (minus Rs. 62.69 lakhs) silk raw and manufactured (minus Rs. 27.31 lakhs) mineral oils (minus nearly 1 1/2 million gallons and minus Rs. 19.04 lakhs) machinary and millwork (minus Rs. 18.39 lakhs) cotton twist and yarn (minus over 1 million lb. and minus Rs. 16.59 lakhs) motor cars including motor wagons cycles and parts thereof (minus Rs. 10.07 lakhs) artificial silk piece goods (minus 9.6 lakhs though the quantity imported was larger by over 2 1/2 million yards) and sugar (minus Rs. 7.39 lakhs although the quantity imported was larger by 4719 tons) Imports of raw cotton on the other hand increased by 24015 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1.92 crore in value and those of artificial silk yarn by nearly 2 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 18.33 lakhs in value.

SMALLER SHIPMENTS OF RAW COTTON.

Exports of gold increased by Rs 64.02 and by Rs. 63.67 lakhs but those of silver decreased by Rs. 23 lakhs and by Rs. 11.47 lakhs to Rs. 48400 respectively. Exports of Indian produce also declined by Rs. 5.74 crores and by Rs. 10.73 crores to Rs. 10.14 crores. The fall of Rs. 5.74 crores under exports of Indian produce is chiefly attributable to smaller shipments of raw cotton (minus 17485 tons and minus Rs. 4.06 crores) seeds (minus Rs. 57.54 lakhs though the quantity shipped was larger by 3694 tons), hides and skins raw and tanned (minus Rs. 22.87 lakhs) manganese ore (minus 59147 tons and minus Rs. 17.67 lakhs) cotton twist and yarn (minus over one million lb and minus Rs. 16.18 lakhs) and cotton manufactures (minus Rs. 13.13 lakhs).

Re-exports of foreign merchandise fell by Rs. 22.02 lakhs and by Rs. 57.52 lakhs respectively to Rs. 74.77 lakhs.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST WORKERS IN RAE BARELI

No Entry In Police Diary

(From A Correspondent.)

RAE BARELI, July 20.

The case under section 107 against Chandika Prasad, Anjani Kumar, Jitendra Nath, Hazari Lal and others, all principal congress workers of Bachhrawan came for hearing to-day in the Court of Nawab Mirza Jafar Ali. Sardar Karam Singh appeared for the crown and Pt. Shiva Govind Tiwari for the defence. Bishal Singh, police officer of Bachharawn opened the prosecution stating that the accused preached non-payments of rent and boycott of Zamindar's servants, incited people to violence and were making preparations for rioting.

Cross examined by the defence counsel, witness further stated that the accused had been doing the above activities for the last three or four months and that he did not make a single entry in the police diary to this effect, and further said that the accused were not congressmen, but Kisan Sabha workers, whereupon the defence counsel pointed out to the Court that all principal congress office bearers were included among the accused. He asked witness if he knew the names of the office bearers of the local congress. Witness said that this was a congress secret.

Witness affirming that the accused had been incessantly carrying on their activities even up to the day of hearing said that he had not made any entries in the police diary or sent any report to the higher authorities for action under I.P.C. The defence counsel concluded the cross-examination pointing out to the Court the close connection between the police report for action under section 107 and the circulars of the Deputy Commissioner addressed to the Zamindars which have already been published in the press. The case has been adjourned for

MORE CONGRATULATIONS

POONA, July 26.

It is understood that messages condemning the recent attack on the Governor and congratulating His Excellency on his escape, have been received at Government House, from, among many others, Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram.—A.P.

DAWOODI BOHRAS & WAKF ACT

Young Men Against Any Exemption

The following resolution was passed at a representative meeting of the Dawood Borahs held under the auspices of the Young Men's Bohra Association in Bombay:—

Whereas harmful and misleading prpaganda is being carried on in the press and on the platform regarding the desire of the Dawoodi Bohra community in general for exemption being granted to them in the matter of the Musalman Wakf Act XLII of 1923, and whereas this propaganda is being carried on by threats of social tyranny and persecution.

This meeting of the Young Men's Bohra Association sincerely thanks the Wakf Committee for giving a hearing to and taking into consideration the memorials and representations of both the sides addressed to it and deciding what is in consonance with justice and the religious tenets of the Musalmans including the Dawoodi Bohras for the welfare of the Musalman commmity in general.

This meeting emphatically asserts that almost all the educated and thinking members of the Dawoodi Bohra community are altogether against the granting of an exemption from the application of the provisions of the Musalman Wakf Act 1923 to the Dawoodi Bohra community, and is of opinion that such an exemption if granted will not conduce to the general welfare of the community but will prove detrimental to the interests of the beneficiaries.

This meeting requests Government in the interests of the Musalman community in general and the Dawoodi Bohra community in particular to carry out the recommendations of the Wakf Committee and not to allow any exemption in the case of the Dawoodi Bohra community.

RESOLUTION II.

This meeting authorises the Chairman to send copies of these resolutions to Government and such public bodies and institutions as he deems fit.

BOMBAY BARODA RAILWAY

Annual Meeting In London

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON July 17.
(By Air Mail.)

The annual stockholders' meeting of the B.B. and C.I. Railway was held at Cannon Street Hotel, London, on June 16th, Major A. D. G. Shelley R.E., presiding.

On the presentation of a resolution thanking the Agent and the Staff in India generally, the Chairman said that they enjoyed relations with their staff of the greatest cordiality and appreciation. It was largely due to the working of the Staff that their passage through an unprecedentedly trying and difficult period had been successfully engineered. He was glad to say that they never had any troubles or disputes with them.

Mr. Arthur Field referred to the strike of 5,000 workers of the system at Ajmer and trusted that the benevolent spirit of the administration extended equally to their uniforms staff. It was a matter for remark that the Andheri men openly complained of corrupt practices in the conduct of the Railway. It was regrettable that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta could publicly support the men in allegations of not only harrassment and harshness, but of corruption. He would not say that the executive must necessarily promise to yield to every demand, but he certainly hoped that no action of a merely repressive nature would be their retort to language perhaps ill-considered, but some attempt at removal of grievances be made. He hoped that the discharges could be carried out less cruelly and drastically. He was jealous of the high repute of their officers for purity; it was terrible that this corruption idea should gain currency. That was one of his reasons for suggesting that all contracts should be thrown open to tender, as the refusal to apply that rule in certain directions led to the possibility of unpleasant results, not beneficial to good working or the reputation of the system.

Sheshappa's Physical Culture Demonstration

An interesting demonstration of physical culture and gymnastics was given at the C. J. Hall by the students of Professor N. Sheshappa, the well-known physical culturist of Bombay, in aid of the South Kanara Young Men's Physical Culture Institution on Sunday afternoon.

The various performances by the students were much appreciated by the audience. Especially Ball walking, Novel Block Balancing, Lathi and Madoo and Flip-Flap and several other items were interesting and earned repeated applause.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1931.

DO UNTO OTHERS—

Presiding over the second quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta made a very striking speech dealing with various momentous questions connected with the forthcoming session of the Round Table Conference. He regretted that the business interests of India were not adequately represented at the Conference, where many intricate questions of finance and commerce were on the anvil and demanded thorough investigation. He regretted, too, the scrupulous exclusion of Nationalist Muslims from the Federal Structure Committee, pertinently remarking: "We have been told over and over again that there is no question of deciding by vote at the Round Table Conference and what is essential is that the Conference should be fully representative of all points of view. Surely on the most important and burning question of Hindu-Muslim rights, it would be most unjust if a section of the Muslim community, important and influential as it is, should not be allowed to give expression to its views in the same way as sections of Hindus have been asked to do in the Conference." It is true that this is not a question that directly concerns Indian business. But indirectly all vital questions affect business. It is, therefore, good for Indian businessmen to identify themselves with all important political questions, discarding the old fallacy of divorcing business from all politics. When Lancashire interests express such solicitude for minorities in India, Indian businessmen may well have their say on matters which vitally affect the well-being of their kith and kin and generally the peace and well-being of the country, on which depend the country's trade and commerce.

Turning to those parts of the speech which dealt with topics directly affecting businessmen, we have to pass over, for sheer lack of space, Sir Chunilal's distrust of the vagueness of the Premier's recent offer of financial assistance to India, and his reference to the belief of many that "the only object of the announcement was to artificially prop up a tottering and discredited ratio." We must also pass over the speaker's scathing condemnation of Government's policy of dissipating our gold reserves, a policy, as a consequence of which, "if there is no sufficient backing to our currency,.....there is every reason to fear a catastrophe." And we shall turn to the most affecting part of the speech wherein Sir Chunilal thoroughly exposed the unreasonableness of the Britishers' claim to equal trading rights in India, a claim which, if conceded, will make it impossible for India to protect her national industries adequately against non-national vested interests. In this connection Sir Chunilal made a pertinent reference to an event which is not sufficiently known and to which, he notes with surprise, there was no reference at all at the Round Table Conference though the event happened in Paris only a few months before the London Conference was held. The event is the Inter-national Conference at Paris where a draft convention submitted to the Conference "clearly recognised the rights of every State, to restrict, regulate, and even prohibit the entry of 'non-nationals' into certain branches of the economic life of the nation (Article 7)." Sir Chunilal further pointed out that among the traders and professions, occupations and industries so specified were included "State owned or regulated monopolies, State undertakings, fishing in territorial and inland waters, the coasting trade, exploitation of minerals and hydraulic power industries forming the subject of concessions, manufacture of ammunitions of war, and insurance." The most interesting part of the affair is that the last item, Insurance, was added on the express motion of the British Delegation to that Conference.

It is not theory or international resolutions alone that favour a nation's right to discriminate against non-nationals with regard to several important industries. It has been repeatedly pointed out recently, in the press and on the platform, by businessmen and others, that practice in conformity with theory is very common among many Western countries, specially with reference to the key industries roughly indicated in the draft resolution referred to above. Sir Chunilal has now pointed out how Britain herself has resorted to discrimination in a variety of ways. After referring to the action of the British General Electric Company denying altogether voting rights to Americans who held more than 60 per cent of the stock, Sir Chunilal stated: "British companies restrict foreign stock holding to a minority usually not more than 20 or 25 per cent; in other ways also foreign control is restricted by Companies such as: Imperial Chemical Industries, Rolls Royce, Imperial Airways, Great Southern Railway and Western Railway, Marconi International Marine Communication and also in regard to rubber and oil industries." We noticed but a few days ago how certain British shippers are trying to persuade the Government to reserve British coastal shipping to British bottoms exclusively. Few will quarrel with Britain for doing all this. But why should she not allow other countries to follow her own example? We trust business interests in India will instruct their representatives at the R. T. Conference to accept no compromise with India's right to protect her national industries in every legitimate way approved by international usage.

NOT FAIR.

Lord Irwin's frequent speeches on India speak well for his interest in this country. But, we are not sure he is accurately informed about the current events here and in particular about the plight of the Pact he made with Mahatma Gandhi. In his latest speech he is reported to have said that he was sure that Gandhiji, the Government of India and the Provincial Governments would strain every nerve to implement the Pact. But, he added, "it would be some straining of the letter of the Agreement to cover activities which were clearly outside its spirit." He is also reported to have remarked that thinking and speaking as if "the principal value of the Truce was to prepare for further warfare" was "quite inconsistent with any genuine desire for peace." If the report is accurate, we understand Lord Irwin to mean that the people or Congressmen are straining the letter of the Pact where they do not actually violate it. We fling the charge back against several local authorities here, and we ask why they should not be prepared, as Congressmen are, to refer disputed cases to independent arbitration boards. If Lord Irwin feels that his duty is still to support Government invariably, we shall not, as we cannot, prevent him. But, if he really wishes to be fair to a people, grievously handicapped about the way their actions are reported in Britain, he should at least make sure of his facts before commenting upon them censoriously.

WHAT COMES OF PAMPERING

The debate in the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday with regard to representation at the Round Table Conference was described by Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, the Education Minister, as being very amusing. If he were not a Minister, he would probably have taken it more seriously. However, amusing the debate certainly was, for this, among other reasons, that there was, according to the Minister himself, something behind many of the motives discussed. With commendable modesty some of the Councillors refused to say "Elect me," though for the sake of their constituencies and the country they were quite prepared to work on the R. T. Conference in that black region of Britain. But even to self-denial there must be a limit. So those who declined to press their own claims clamourously urged the claims of the classes or communities they represented, with the tacit suggestion that the new nominees should be tried and trusty representatives. Thus more representation was asked for workers and peasants—of course, the words actually used were "Labour and Agriculturists"—for country folk as opposed to city folk, for Muslims, Christians and 'Depressed" classes, Sind Muslims and for permutations and combinations of the above. Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah's appeal to the movers of the various propositions to withdraw them fell flat upon the House, though it was reinforced with the suggestion that the R. T. Conference wanted brains more than heads. Finally, an amendment in favour of a combination of "Depressed" classes, Muslims and Christians was pressed to a division and carried. But we doubt if any voter for the proposition believed that it would make any difference in the fresh nominations for the London Conference. The whole debate was anything but edifying. But what better could be expected from the present Councils, with their various scheming pampered groups?

Trifles.

I propose, second, and further hereby unanimously pass (with loud and prolonged cheers) a vote of hearty welcome to the Frontier Subjects Committee Report.

It is magnificent. It is epoch making. Indeed, it is a charter of Freedom that has no parallel in history. For, it has freely and cheerfully conceded to the N. W. F. P. a Status of Equality with other Provinces in British India.

* * * * *

It is true that the house specially built by the Frontier subcommittee of the Round Table Conference is a little different from other houses.

But need we bother about the architecture or the exterior? Forget it. Forget also the inmates and do have a look at the interior decorations and the furniture.

You will be convinced.

* * * * *

It may be that the Governor—oh what a glorious name!—will not be responsible for many "provincial subjects" to the Provincial Councils. It may also be that the Council itself will be different—a proud distinction—from Councils.

But what of it? The N. W. F. P. will have (1) a "Governor". (2) a "Provincial Council" and (3) a "Provincial Autonomy".

The fact is clearly proved that Equality of Status has been achieved. Q. E. D.

Which is Latin for "Put it in your pipe and smoke it."

* * * * *

Saturday's "Evening News of India" Contents bill—"Sir C. V. Mehta hits out."

I take this, the earliest, opportunity of congratulating our contemporary.

* * * *

A "piquant situation" has arisen in Lahore conspiracy case as a result of the Superintendent of jail having expressed his inability to carry out the Special Tribunal's instructions regarding Sukhdevraj.

Sukhdevraj, however, persistently refuses to see the point of the joke.

* * * * *

Mr. Yakub Hasan has contradicted Mr. Shaukat Ali's report that Madras Muslims have accepted one more compromise formula.

But neither is to blame. Like the rest of their countrymen both Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Yakub Hasan, have again failed to understand the Big Brother.

* * * * *

"Fair Dues and Law.
Two Bills in Parliament"
Head lines.

The Printer's Devil has changed "Bitter Pills" into Bills.

* * * * *

With uncanny anticipation the "Statesman" says: "Fine artists in murder who themselves lived in safety will at once cover their tracks with professions of disapproval of the attacks upon Sir Ernest at Fergusson College, and upon two British Officers asleep in a train,—one of whom has since died".

This proves to the hilt the guilt of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

* * * * *

It also clearly proves them guilty of the Punjab Mail outrage. The motive, of course, was criminal.

If you don't believe it, invite a mad dog to bite you and you will begin to understand things properly.

* * * * *

According to a London message "Lord Irwin ridiculed the idea of placing the minorities question in the forefront of discussions."

His Lordship perhaps desires it to act as the perspective.

* * * * *

"Je Suis Partout" writes:—

"I have always maintained that our Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar was a provincial prototype of Winston Churchill. But I cannot possibly describe him as "the oldest old woman" as the mail week "New Statesman & Nation" calls the English hero because it would amount to an understatement.

* * * * *

I bet a bottle of whisky (I hope you arn't one of the Prohibition softies) Time can't change Sir Vasant: Fashions in "pugries" may progress, Lady Nicotine may grow whimsical every minute—but Sir Vasant refuses to grow up or down. He is the eternal "Status Quo."

* * * * *

Of course, you must never take him seriously. He loves to pull his own legs and affect lady-like modesty.

* * * * *

The epic of Jutland, I mean, the Willingdon Memorial Affair rises mist-like in the film-land of my memory.....

* * * * *

I recall the picture of Sir Vasant standing on the steps of Town Hall, heroic, grand, statuesque, emitting smoke after the funnel of an ocean-liner. The big, long cheroot projects out between the lips curled in contours and curves of miles of smiles. Ah.....

* * * * *

The Winstonian touch, of course. The stuff of which the British Empire heroes are made—regular Eton-Aldershot-and-all-that stuff.

* * * * *

The be-pugried, be-trousered, be-cherotted Sir Vasant is there; the suave Jinnah is there; the perspiring Jamnadas Dwarkadas is there..... I cannot pass the People's Jinnah Hall without being overwhelmed by those memories.

* * * * *

I forgot Laxmidas Rowji Tairsee, with his largesse: he plied us with "burfi" while we sat on in the Hall. Now he has grown aphoristic, epigrammatic, expansive

* * * * *

I am sending to you a few lines I have done in experimental modernist style: they ought to round in this little eulogy:

Monkeys on horseback
Mandarins on foot,
Elephants and brass-band
Harsh, exotic.....

* * * * *

Sir Vasant smiles.
The cheroot-fragrant smile.
Like a male Mona Lisa.

* * * * *

The cheroot burns in ash.
Whitish, laden grey
The pugree fold on fold.
Perches like the tower of Pisa.
Slightly slanting but firm,
Chilly-red architectural."

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

PROPOSED MONOPOLY OF COTTON TRADE

BY—Ex-DIRECTOR.)

The Bombay Government will introduce a special Bill, during the current session of the Council with the specified object of giving a monopoly to the East Indian Cotton Association. Thereby it is intended to afford protection by a special Act to the said institution and to declare illegal all business done by any other institution. The Bill does not stop at that, but it purports to introduce a special enactment whereby any other institution or individual dealing in cotton will be penalised under the Indian Penal Code by a fine up to Rs. 1,000.

UNHEARD OF MONOPOLY.

Such monopolies are unheard of in any other country or under any rule (except in the Jamnagar State). Again such legislation is being undertaken not with a view to meet the demand of any section of the public or with their consent. But it is undertaken merely at the request of the abovenamed favourite Association of Government. Many other Merchants' Associations have strongly protested against this but the protests have fallen on deaf ears.

The agricultural population of the country holds the largest interest in the production and business of cotton in the Bombay Presidency, and next to them are the merchants in the mofussil who number hundreds' The Bombay merchants are mere middlemen' It is now well-known that during the career of this institution for the last nine years many of agriculturists and businessmen in the mofussil have, by reason of the one-sided rules and regulations, and by their arbitrary application, have been utterly ruined.

When the first Bill was introduced by Government in the year 1922, it was declared that the monopoly was not intended to be a permanent affair but that it was intended only as a temporary measure; even at that time the application of the Indian Penal Code was not extended to any other institution or individual trading outside the Association. Thereafter Government, notwithstanding the strong protests raised by the bulk of the population and other merchants' associations, granted extensions of the monopoly to their aforesaid favoured institution. Having realised that it is not possible to grant extension any more in this fashion and a large majority of the members of the institution being fettered by enactments, an Enquiry Committee of 14 persons was appointed last year by Government.

SITTING IN JUDGMENT ON THEMSELVES.

This Committee was to examine the administration of this institution during the last nine years. Out of the 14 members of the Committee, 11 were members of the institution itself and all the said 11 members were on one occasion or another directors of the Board. The position was that those against whom there were strong allegations were called upon to inquire into their own affairs.

Out of the three outside members, one was an Officer of Government. The other two gentlemen were on the Committee to represent the agriculturists. There was no member of independent views who could explain the whole position and intricacy of the trade to them and guide them in a proper manner.

SECRET ENQUIRY.

The proceedings of this Committee were held in camera and none of the institutions or individuals who had raised protests was allowed even a hearing and none of them was allowed to lead its own evidence. Only two sub-institutions connected with this Association were allowed to submit their statements. Naturally, therefore, the Committee reported with a recommendation that the monopoly of the institution should be made permanent and that any other institution or individual dealing in cotton should be penalised under the Indian Penal Code to the extent of Rs. 1,000.

It will be clear from the above to any man who has independence of judgment that this Committee was a mere farce and that it represented the view-point not of the public but only of certain interested parties.

There was a division of opinion amongst the members of the said Committee as to internal management. The Government have accepted the minority report according to which the position will be as follows:—

1. The Association is to have a permanent monopoly in respect of cotton business in the Bombay Presidency and, as provided in Clause 4 (1) of the Bill, the institution will have the power to enter into contracts of any nature and extending to any number of contracts according to their sweet discretion. As provided in Clause 3 (1)-E and F. the Association shall have the power to fix rates of cotton as they may arbitrarily decide and the same shall be binding on all concerned and the wording of the contracts shall also be determined by the Association.

2. Moreover the Association shall have the power to frame rules and regulations relating to business and the management shall be in the hands of a Board of Directors consisting of 16 persons, out of whom 14 shall be members of the Association itself and the remaining 2 shall be appointed by the Central Cotton Committee and will be deemed to represent the agriculturist population.

CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

Thsoe who are in business know full well that the Central Cotton

(Continued on page 11)

PRO-LIQUOR PROPAGANDA

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your small article "Pro-Liquor Propaganda" in the Notes of the Day of Friday July 24, 1931 has brought back to my mind a very instructive poem on this subject by Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Therein she very graphically and pathetically describes the ghastly tragedy to which that 'One Single Cup' leads its victim, and how that 'One little dirnk' held that victim in its grip, turned that fair young boy, the pride and joy of his mother into a drunken loathesome creature; and ultimately led him to the grave with the one word "LOST" as its very appropriate epitaph. What sermon this one short word "Lost" preaches to those who are inclined to take the first just 'One Single Cup' in the belief that it can do them no harm! For the benefit of those who may be so inclined I quote here that poem in hope that they may take warning in time.—Yours, etc.,

J. J. MODI.

THE SIGNBOARD

I will point you a sign, rumseller,
And hang it above your door:
A truer and better signboard
Than ever you had before.
I will paint with the skill of a master,
And many shall pause to see
This wonderful piece of painting,
So like the reality.
I will paint yourself, rumseller,
As you wait for that fair young boy,
Just in the morning of manhood,
A mother's pride and joy.
He has no thought of stopping,
But you greet him with a smile,
And you seem so blithe and friendly,
That he pauses and chats a while.
I will paint you again, rumseller,
I will paint you as you stand,
With a foaming glass of liquor
Extended in your hand.
He wavers, but you urge him—
Drink, pledge me just this one!
And he takes the glass and drains it,
And the hellish work is done.
And next I will paint a drunkard—
Only a year has flown,
But into that loathsome creature
The fair young boy has grown.
The work was sure and rapid
I will paint him as he lies
In a torpid, drunken slumber,
Under the wintry skies.
I will paint the form of the mother
As she kneels at her darling's side,
Her beautiful boy that was dearer
Than all the world beside.
I will paint the shape of a coffin,
Labelled with one word—'Lost'
I will paint all this, rumseller,
And will paint it free of cost.
The sin and the shame and the sorrow,
The crime and the want and the woe
That are born there in your workshop,
No hand can paint, you know.
But I will paint you a sign, rumseller,
And many shall pause to view
This wonderful swinging signboard,
So terribly, fearfully true.

NOTES OE THE DAY.

The Bardoli "Crisis."

The sequel to the article in "Young India" regarding the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Rae Barelli shows that Gandhiji can resist provocation until it becomes humanly impossible to do so. And so far from creating crises he always tries his best to avoid them. If Gandhiji has sent what is described as an "ultimatum" to the Government, it means that over-zealous officious officialdom, blind to every thing save the magnificent glory of keeping the revenue records clean of arrears, has forced Gandhiji's hands. Lord Willingdon's sympathy for officials is natural. But he must not strain that sympathy to the point of accusing Gandhiji with trying to "create a crisis." It is not fair on his Excellency's part to start on the assumption that the victim is really the guilty culprit. If his Excellency desires to avoid unfortunate crises he had better turn his serious attention to his own subordinates.

Patiala And Federation.

It is said that His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala has abandoned his intention to hold a conference in Simla of Ruling Princes who were understood to support his policy in regard to Indian Federation. We hope, for the sake of the Princes themselves, that the news is correct. It will undoubtedly disappoint those in India who are doing their desperate best to keep within their own clutches what is this country's birth-right. It will also cause deepest chagrin to the frank, as well as diffident, die-hards, who have been seeking to make a sensational political capital of the so-called revolt against Federation. But, if true, it is a welcome sign of wisdom having begun to dawn on their Highnesses of the opposition. It means that they have begun to read the writing on the wall and are no more blind to the obvious facts that the control of India's destiny is not in their hands and that the future of the Princes' lies with what is known to-day as British India. May we also indulge the hope that the Maharaja of Patiala's deliverance from delusion will lead him to get rid of, and otherwise part company with, his mysterious "new advisers"?

Congress Flag And Mysore.

According to a report in a contemporary "on the question of hoisting the Congress flag on public places the Government of Mysore have expressly stated that in Mysore State no other flag but the Mysore national flag should be given predominance and as such the hoisting of only the Congress flag in a public place was considered derogatory to the flag of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore." All this is admirable indeed, although it may not be in keeping with the withering scorn with which Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore, so rigthly dismissed the revolt of a number of Princes against Federation. There are, however, two points that require elucidation. When exactly did the Mysore Government discover the insult to the Mysore flag in the National flag of India? And does the dictum "no other flag but the Mysore national should be given predominance" apply to other flags also?

Shafi Daudi's S.O.S.

Maulana Md. Shafi Daudi's bluster is really his self-complacence having taken fright on being rudely awakened. But there is no doubt that his S.O.S. to the Viceroy is, as has been pointed out by a much perturbed Anglo-Indian contemporary, "as foolish as it is impertinent." It is, however, something more than that. The very loudness of his cry shows that the Shafi Daudi's were part of the despicable conspiracy to keep Nationalist Muslims away from the Round Table Conference, lest they might expose the hypocrisy of the Separatists. The Maulana had been living in the hope that the conspiracy was in capable hands and that he and his friends would be enabled to swallow comfortaby—and in the name of Muslim democracy!—what they call the minority among Muslims. He was, therefore, as happily contented as a delightfully deprecating cherubi.

The Maulana Restrains Himself.

Even better men than Maulana Shafi Daudi would have been disturbed out of their equanimity by the Associated Press "coup." As a matter of fact, the irate Maulana has done a very limited justice confining himself to a telegram which is merely foolish and impertinent. And yet our contemporary seeks to soothe his ruffled temper by assuring him of the sympathy of British politicians. Terror which is the consequence of a vision of ghosts cannot be removed thus. Maulana Shafi Daudi must be assured that the news about Dr. Ansari and Sir Ali Imam is as unreal as—ghosts.

"CONGRESS HAS DECIDED TO WIN FREEDOM FIRST."

V. J. PATEL'S CALL TO BERLIN INDIANS TO SERVE THEIR COUNTRY.

"India Is Prepared To Consider Every Form Of Government," He Says.

(From Our Correspondent).

BERLIN, July 11.

On Friday 10th July, a Dinner was given in honour of Mr. V. J. Patel, by the Indian Students in Berlin. The Dinner was held in the Hindustan House, and was attended by a large number of German ladies and gentleman After delivering a lecture on "Political situation in India and our Fight for Freedom" at 6-30 p.m. in the Berlin University Mr. Patel accompanied by Dr. Brandt Director of the English Seminar, Berlin University, arrived at the Hindustan House, where he was received by the Indians assembled there. After a light Indian meal, Mr. Banerjee made a short introductory speech, which was meant more for the German friends than Indian students who known Mr. Patel too well.

AN EXAMPLE

Mr. Banerjee said "It is our greatest privilege to-day to have in our midst a man who has devoted his whole life for the attainment of complete independence for India. Mr. Patel is too well known to need any introduction. He is well known not only in every part of India, but also in all parts of the world wherever the Indian fight for freedom is known. His devotion to duty, in spite of multifarious engagements and falling health, has been the guiding principle of his career.

As a member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Patel was always working over Bluebooks and other Reports without rest. This capacity for hard and sustained work is the chief characteristic of Mr. Patel's life. This is the lesson which every Indian who fights for Swaraj must always bear in mind. In short he epitomises all the noble qualities which make India great.

He is a gentleman who makes no distinction between Hindus and Mahommedans, between majority and minority communities. and who thinks, talks and who works in the terms of United India only. India was great and must be greater in the future. Mr. Patel has the badge of distinction of six months of imprisonment, which may be quite necessary for one who takes any part in the National movement Would to God that we have such people like Mr. Patel feel and act in terms of United India.

INDIAN IN SPIRIT AND ACTION

Mr. Patel was garlanded in the usual fashion, and he rose amidst cheers to address the gathering. He said:—

Sisters and Brothers: I thank you very much for the welcome you have given me. I am rejoiced to see so many of my countrymen in Berlin. I understand that this is a family gathering. Pardon me if I indulge in plain speaking. There are no doubt many German friends and for the purpose of our meeting I take that everyone of us is an Indian in spirit and action. Just think of the fight of our sisters and brothers 6,000 miles away from here.

After a heavy meal we require usually a witty speech but the previous speaker has been serious. He has introduced me as public servant, one who has enjoyed the hospitality of the British government for 6 months. I do not value my Presidentship of the Legislative Assembly, or the Mayorship of the Bombay Corporation so much as the last honour of ex-convict. The man or woman of India who has not gone to Jail for no greater offence than of being patriotic, is looked down.

"DONE MY DUTY"

When I was sentenced by a British judge, I felt I had done my duty to the country. Had I not been sentenced I would have felt that I had failed to do my little bit to the country and I would not have died in peace. After the sentence, I was prepared to meet death. There are millions of our sisters and brothers who are willing not only to go to jails but also to lay down their lives for the freedom of their country. It is a lesson for you young Indians, living far away from your home, and when you go back to India, I am sure you will take the lead.

I have been in this part of the continent for about three months. I find that there are many of you let me correct myself and say, some of you who think in terms of communism, others in terms of fascism, others in terms of socialism, etc. Whatever may the difference of opinion between us, it is for us to settle. Let us not make an exhibition of it to other people.

CONGRESS FIRST !

The Indian National Congress is not opposed to communism, socialism or any other 'ism." It is prepared to examine every type of government existing in the world. Are we now in a position to examine that? I see so many good points in Soviet communism. The Congress is prepared to adopt many of them. What would be the result, if we adopt it now? We are for the last 150 years under a foreign rule.

It is very difficult to fight the British. My German friends here know at a terrible cost what it is to fight the British. If we were to advocate communism to-day, you know what a powerful enemy we have to fight with, not only British rule, but also British capitalists and Industrialists, Indian Capitalists, Indian States' Rulers and Zamindars.

NO MORE FOREIGN DOMINATION.

Congress in its wisdom has decided first to get rid of foreign domination. If the Englishman wants to live in India, let him live like our German, French, American and Swiss brothers. Unless and until we are successful in getting rid of foreign domination, believe me it is not possible for us to say what system of government we will evolve.

If people ask us to fight the British as well as the Capitalists, it is a very difficult proposition I do not quarrel with them. I ask them to come and see the situation in India. I welcome them and their sincere opinion What I do not welcome is intolerance. Let us exchange views. Let us go into the country. Our common masters are in India. We owe allegiance to the people of that great continent India (Cheers).

I ask you, sisters and brothers to be ready for the fight to come

INDIA'S STARVING MILLIONS

Although Nature is good to us, yet to-day millions of my brothers and sisters—your brothers and sisters—do not get sufficient food for one meal a day, and there are millions who go naked without clothes. Whatever might be the other minor cause, foreign domination is the root cause of all these things. Destruction of indigenous industries and disarming of the people have produced this result. You know that India was the richest country before British rule. But today it is the poorest.

Ask those friends to say whether there was any soviet system of government before 150 years. Yet India was happy and throughout the world was well-known. Until this root cause of our poverty is removed, we cannot set about to reconstruct India as we want it. India has made great contributions in the past; and great optimist as I am, I believe she has a greater contribution to make in the future, and evolve a new Humanity.

DETERMINE TO BE FREE

She has at present no freedom of speech or of action. We cannot walk, we cannot sleep. Every minute we feel the shame of foreign domination. Life is not worth living in India. Everyone must be prepared to lay down his life for the freedom of his country. It is not the reading of bluebooks or putting up late hours of work at the table, as I did as president of the Legislative Assembly that brings freedom of our country. It is the determination to be free, and the readiness to sacrifice our utmost helps us in our fight for freedom. I have prayed, petitioned argued and appealed to the British. But I have found argument, reason and appeal no meaning to the Englishman, when he deals with a subject-race. They all fall upon deaf ears. It is only under Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Violent Non-co-operation that we can achieve our end. We carry on the government and exploit the masses for the benefit of the British. As soon as we refuse to do this, this machinery crumbles to pieces. To this some added—the names of these people remain unknown—the boycott of British goods, offices, titles, banks and insurance companies, etc.

EXPLOITING INDIAN MASSES

I know that some of you hate Indian Industrialists. Being in the thick of the fight in the Non-co-operation movement of 1920 as well as in 1930, I know which way the wind blows. I know that both the British and the Indian Capitalists exploit the Indian masses. Indian Industralists are interested in getting us rid of foreign domination. Let us take their help, when we badly want it. Let us first get rid of foreign domination and then we will certainly proceed to reconstruct India on our own lines.

"BIG BROTHER" AT HIS JOB.

Mr. Shaukat Ali by his "war-like" speeches is harming the interests of the community for which he professes to have great concern.

ALL-INDIA COTTTON GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

It is decided to start this association with a view to safeguard the interests and rights of Indian Cotton Growers, aims and objects of which have been approved by

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Cotton cultivators and landholders desiring to join this association may please communicate to:—

"X" C/o. "Bombay Chronicle,"
Fort, Bombay.

SIX INCHES OF RAIN FALL AT KARWAR AND RATNAGIRI

Heavy Downfall In Konkan Likely

POONA, July 26.

The monsoon has been active in the Peninsula, being vigorous in Konkan and north Malabar. The temperature continues to be below normal in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. The rainfall has been nearly general in Berar, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal and north Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, west Central Provinces, west Central India, Baluchistan and the Punjab Hills.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Myitkyina two inches; Amraoti two; Saugor one: Kanker three-quarters; Indore and Jubbulpore a-half; Harnai a-quarter; Karwar and Ratnagiri six; Bombay five; Mangalore four; Raichur and Mercara one and a-half; Sholapur three-quarters and Ahmednagar and Cocanada a half.

Forecast: General rain will continue in Malabar and Konkan with local falls in the rest of the Peninsula, Central Provinces, North-east India and Burma. Rainfall will also extend in southern divisions of Gujerat.

Heavy Rainfall Warning: Locally heavy rain will continue in Konkan and extend in southern Divisions of Gujerat during the next forty-eight hours.

Earthquake Report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,700 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 18 hrs. 15 mins., Indian Standard Time on Saturday July 25.—A.P.

INDIA AS SOVIET SEES IT.

Scenes In Anti-British Play.

VICEROY KILLS PRINCE

A viciously anti-British play, entitled "India", is being performed to packed houses in Moscow theatre, according to a Berlin newspaper.

The Viceroy appears as the murderer of an Indian prince, "who is not humble enough before the British police.".

An Indian prince orders his soldiers to cut off the hands of one of the subjects and British officials whip Indian women.

Gandhi is mercilessly burlesqued. He enters, carried on a huge silver tray decked with flowers and tells the peasants to live at peace with their "masters" and pay all taxes.

The "hero" is an Indian workman who has been to Moscow and there absorbed Bolshevist culture. He spends most of his time mocking at the religions of Indian and urging the Indians to start an armed revolt.

The author is an Indian who lives in Moscow.—"Evening Standard."

BLINDED BY DAZZLING HEADLIGHTS

Police Sergeant's Tragic Death

Temporarily blinded by the dazzling headlights of a motor car driven from the opposite end, Sergeant Sleap of the Bombay City Police met with an accident and succumbed to his injuries in the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, on Saturday night.

KNOCKED OFF THE MACHINE.

The accident occurred on Wednesday night when the Sergeant was riding his motor cycle No. Z 348 from the Colaba Station along the Wodehouse Bridge. When the officer reached the crown of the bridge, he noticed a car coming from the opposite direction with glaring headlights which temporarily blinded him. He swerved a little to the left and in doing so knocked against the pavement and was thrown off from the cycle.

DIES IN HOSPITAL.

He sustained injuries of a serious character all over the body and his left thigh and left arm were fractured. He was removed to the St. George's Hospital where he died on Saturday night. The medical report stated that death was due to the concussion of the brain and multiple injuries consequent to the motor cycle accident.

The deceased was attached the DeLisle Road Police Station. Inquest on his body will be held on Monday.

I am not here to convert you to our point of view. If you think we are wrong, come to India and persuade the people of India to your point of view. You may say that the Indian National Congress is dominated by Indian Capitalists. But who has prevented you from joining the great National Organisation? He or she who does not believe in the complete freedom of India is a traitor to his country. Even the people who belonged to the old school have realised that time is come for India to be free, and for it to be reconstructed. England is suffering not only by the general economic depression of the world, but also mostly by the Boycott movement in India. (Cheers).

GRAVE WARNING TO FOREIGN CLOTH DEALERS

ILL TREATMENT OF WOMEN PICKETERS CONDEMNED

Bombay Salutes The Flag

The sinister attempts made by the hooligan element in Bombay to insult, threaten and molest women volunteers who are engaged in the peaceful picketing of foreign cloth shops in the city were exposed by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the local Congress Committee, in a speech which he delivered at the Congress House on Sunday morning.

MAVALIS INSTIGATED.

He declared that the Congress Committee was pained to discover that some of the city cloth merchants were offering provocation to women volunteers peacefully picketing their shops. It had been reported that some cloth merchants had used unbecoming and provocative language to the Sevikas and even instigated "mavalies" to create trouble.

NEVER SAY DIE!

The speaker gave a warning to the cloth merchants to stop harrassing women picketers and said that the Congress would not be browbeaten by such methods. Picketing would be carried on even if the merchants did their worst. He also said that picketing would be intensified in shops where the merchants were known to have recommenced business in foreign cloth.

The rest of the speech was devoted to replying to the critics of the Congress who held that the present picketing was a "farce". He contended it was nothing of the sort and invited the public to join hands with the Congress to make prohibition and boycott a reality.

THE OCCASION.

The occasion for making the speech was the monthly flag salutation ceremony held in the Congress House. A large number of Prabhat Feris assembled at Chowpatty on Sunday morning and marched in an impressive procession to the Congress House.

Mr. K. F. Nariman hoisted the national flag amidst cheers. Mr. Nariman then requested Mr. Nagindas Master to deliver the speech.

AUTOCRATIC RAJ!

Only Solution Of Indian Problem.

AN IMPERIALIST TO THE RESCUE.

The following interesting letter appears in the "Saturday Review" London:—

"Sir,—Our politicians in Great Britain are again the victims of many obsessions. One is that a nation can make, can manufacture a constitution for another race, or rather for a congeries of rival races and religious. For this, however, there is no justification in the whole history of mankind and ex-President Coolidge struck the right note in his article published in the "Herald Tribune" last year. He is convinced that a nation cannot make a constitution for another race. He is also convinced that a constitution is the last phase in a long and painful evolution. Accordingly the constitution evolved in Great Britain and in Europe cannot appeal in India, as they are all evolutions from nationhood and there is no nationhood in India.

Federation, again, is derived from the Latin word 'foedus,' a treaty, and federation is the result of a treaty made by neighbouring nations to establish a central government. In India we have no nations; moreover, our provinces can never become nations, as they are themselves mosaics of rival races and religions.

Again, let us remember that in federation is implicit the right to secede. Accordingly a leading Mahomedan addessed an immense gathering of Mahomedans at Allahadbad on December 29. He contended that federation meant a Hindu Raj, and this no Mahomedan would tolerate. Therefore he advocated the secession of the Mahomedan provinces in the north of India to join Afghanistan.

India can only be governed by an autocratic Raj, seeing that an English form of government and a federation are both impossible. And the common sense of anyone familiar with India would at once accept this solution. I quote in support of this contention the speech of Sir William Birdwood before the Royal Empire Society: "We must make sure that we maintain our hands, seeing that India is not a nation, such subjects as Defence, Foreign Policy, Finance and Law and Order."

I am, etc.,
India, "IMPERIALIST."

RETRENCHMENT OF SALARIES

Is It Justified ?

(BY "A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.")

The Bombay Retrenchment Committee have recommended a general reduction of the salaries of existing Government servants in order to save to the provincial treasury a substantial sum of money. It was inconceivable that any responsible body of men would propose such a measure involving injustice to a large number of men who have put faith in the policy and profession of Government. It must be remembered that at no time since the estbblishment of British rule in India has such a drastic step been resorted to. There have been worse times of depression in the country's finances; the rupee has changed in value much more violently than now; but at no time had it occurred to men who were in charge of the finances of the country to break faith with their employees and to lower salaries once fixed. It seems to have been left to the elected members of the Bombay Legislative Council to resort to this fruitful device to straighten the finances of the province. Let us hope that before the Council as a whole endorses their recommendations, they will give consideration to the few points raised in this article.

First of all, they must remember that the past policy of Government encouraged every one of the Government servants who are now in service to believe that the salaries once fixed would not be cut. The wiole trend of the Civil Service Regulations is to that effect. No Government servant's salary is to be reduced except as a penalty for misconduct or inefficiency, and if the salary of a particular post is reduced, the incumbent should be offered a similar post on the salary drawn by him or allowed to retire on a compensation pension the scale of which is more liberal than the ordinary scale of pensions for superannuated men. A recognition of the injustice of reducing the salaries of men already in service for no fault of theirs is implied therein.

The right view to take, therefore, is that Government are bound by an unwritten contract to pay their existing servants their present scales of pay. They have a right, in view of the state of the finances, to extract more work from them, but no right to vary their scales of pay.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Let us also hope that the legislators will understand that Government as an institution has to aim at more stable foundations then companies. Once the faith of employees is shaken, it will be very difficult to restore it. One who works in a Government office has to devote his life to a kind of routine work which is not prevalent in any other institution in the country, and when he has got accustomed to such routine for a fairly long time, he will be of no use to any other institution unless in his spare hours he had acquired experience of other kinds of work not done in a Government office. That is not the case with a commercial firm. When a clerk leaves one commercial firm he can find work in another commercial firm similar to the one to which he was accustomed in his first office. If Government treated their servants just as any commercial firm, they would find very few men ready to give them that devoted service which they have been receiving up till now. Why should anyone wear his life out in a Government department, looking out for no other prospect then the one offered to him by Government, if he is not sure of receiving the salary once fixed for him? Government have to gain a great deal by keeping men permanently in service. Once they begin to vary scales of pay to the disadvantage of the existing incumbents, public faith in them will be shaken and future recruitment to the services will not be so easy and cheap as it has been up till now. Apart, therefore, from the necessity of doing justice to the existing employees, even from the public point of view, it is more paying to Government to keep their faith with the existing employees than to alter their scales of pay.

WHY NOT LOWER RATE OF INTEREST?

Then, what is the reason given for lowering the scales now? It is that the rupee has appreciated in value. Are Government servants the only people who have profited by the appreciation of the rupee? What about the hated money-lenders who have given loans on mortgages of land or otherwise? Do they not get the same interest that they bargained for when the rupee had less value? What about investors in Govrenment securities? Do they not get the same number of rupees now as they got when the rupee had a depreciated value? Why should not Government cut short the rate of interest paid to their existing creditors and make a huge saving? The Government of Bombay are paying six and a half per cent. interest on their Development loan. Why should they not initiate legislation to lower the rate of interest paid to the existing holders of the Development securities? Those who cry against the salaries of existing Government servants will have to take this factor into consideration. Are the legislators out to give Government a share in the unearned increments accruing to every individual in the State owing to an appreciation in the value of the rupee? Until they nerve themselves up to tackle that big problem, they have no right to single out this one class for blancing their budget. The remedy is in the hands of the Government of India who can bring down the value of the rupee by watering the currency. But then, they have to look to the exchange and keep it sacrosanct at 1/6. The hitch is there. Let the legislators remember that.

COMPENSATION PENSION.

If the plight of the finances of the province leave the legislators no scope other than that of cutting down the salaries of the present men, they should at least see that the employees are given the option to retire on compensation pension. This is the least that the services would expect of them. Why should a man who has put in 20 or 25 years of service be compelled to serve on a pay lower than that which he receives at present when the only reward for his future service will be a reduced pension? Moreover, pension is deferred pay. By altering the scales of pay of the present men, Government would be altering not only the present rates of pay but also the future pensions most of which the men have already earned by their past services. It would be sheer expropriation if they are not given the option to retire on compensation pensions. If this option is give it is just possible that a good number may elect to retire. If they did so, Government would be losing the services of those men of ripe experience, but retrenchment means sacrifice of efficiency, and Government have to face that situation. That however, is, no reason why justice should be denied to the men in service.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT IN COLABA DISTT.

SASWANE, July 25.

The movement for the boycott of foreign cloth in the district has begun in right earnest Mr. V. L. Kane of Vaishya Vidyashram Saswane, who has been entrusted with this work has begun touring in the district for this purpose and during the last 15 days he finished his tour in the Talukas of Mahad and Mangaon.

A pledge closely following that prescribed by the Working Committee has been prepared and all the shop-keepers at Mahad, Birwadi, Poladpore, Mangaon, Goregaon, Nizampore, Tala have signed the pledge not to import foreign cloth any further while many have sealed their stock of foreign cloth.

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FEDERAL SCHEME MUST BE SCRAPPED.

No Sacrifice On Princes' Part.

—:o:—

SWARAJ WITHOUT POWER TO STATES' PEOPLE IS IMPOSSIBLE.

A. V. THAKKER CONDEMNS EXTRAVAGANCE AND AUTOCRACY OF PRINCES.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar presided over the Punjab State's People Conference held at Simla on Friday. The Conference was declared unlawful and forcibly dispersed before Mr. A. V. Thakkar had finished his presidential address from which the following extracts are given:—

The question which is monopolising public attention all over India at the present moment is that of the Federal scheme evolved in London at the Round Table Conference, and you will probably expect me to address myself first to it in my speech. So far as we, the people in the Indian States, are concerned, however, the scheme needs little elaboration. Our position can be simply described thus: we stand outside the picture altogether. British Indians on the other hand will secure a large constitutional advance: full provincial autonomy and responsibility at the centre over the whole field, excepting defence and foreign affairs and subject to certain reservations. Whether these exceptions and qualifications make too large a deduction from Swarajya, is a question which is now agitating public opinion in British India. No such disturbing question arises for us, the people in the States. What we have to ask ourselves is not what matters are to be left out of our garsp, but what are to come within it, and we need not tarry long over this question. For, the only answer possible is that the scheme does not propose to give even a jot o title of power to the people in the States. Whatever power falls to the share of the States will go to the rulers, and no part of it to the people.

RULERS ALONE BENEFITED.

The rulers however will make a notable improvement in their position in every way. Federation usually entails some sacrifices on the part of the federating units. They have to part with their independence and sovereign powers over certain matters in favour of a common Government which they help to bring into existence by means of federation. They undergo this sacrifice cheerfully, because only in that way can a uniform regulation of certain general concerns which require to be centrally administered be secured. But in the proposed federation between British India and the Indian States no sacrifice on the part of the States is necessary, because the States are not now independent or sovereign They have already given up the power of administering certain subjects or the power of determining the policy in regard to them, to the Government of India. The States of their own accord have surrendered the power by treaty in some cases or the Government of India has, as a paramount power, imposed restrictions upon them in the interests of India as a whole. Whatever it be, the fact remains that at the present time the States have no control over certain matters. And these very matters are classed in the new scheme of Government as federal subjects under the jurisdiction of the federal Government.

INSIST TO THE BREAKING POINT.

If the representatives of British India at the Round Table Conference wish to give effective help in establishing democracy in the States, it will not be enough for them merely to demand the election of the States' people, but to insist upon it in an unflinching manner. They must be prepared to insist upon it, if necessary, to the breaking point. That point, I am convinced, will never be reached. The Princes have intelligence enough to know where self-interest lies. If over all the internal affairs of the States their voice continues to be supreme, and if over matters of joint concern they are enabled to exert an indirect influence (for anyone who knows anything about the States knows how the Princes will be able to manage and manipulate elections there is no reason to fear that the Princes will reject such an arrangement.

They will undoubtedly try to take over under their undivided control even matters of joint concern (so far as the States' share in the control is concerned) but anyhow they will think it too good a job to let slip from their hands by too much haggling. Only the British Indian representatives for their part must make up their minds, if worst comes to the worst, to refuse their consent to federation rather than have one in which it will be possible for all the States' representatives to be the nominees of despotic rulers.

INJURIOUS TO BRITISH INDIA.

I quite grant that no one out of a feeling of neighbourliness alone will refuse to enter a contract which is of clear benefit to himself, merely because it does not equally benefit his neighbour. I am still persuaded to ask the people of British India, without a moment's hesitation, not to let federation go forward unless and until it is agreed that the States' representatives shall be returned by popular election For I believe that nomination by the Princes is equally hurtful to the interest of British India. In a sense it is even more hurtful to British India than to the States. We in the States are accustomed to nomination and all the other marks of autocracy. They will be more galling to the national self-respect and democratic instincts of the people in British India than they can ever be to us. I never thought that the great national upheaval now in progress in British India, one of the biggest in the world, was merely intended to wrest political power from the hands of Britishers, irrespective of where it would come to reside afterwards. I have always thought that to British Indians, self-government ever meant popular Government; that when they proclaimed "dominion status" or "swaraj" or "independence" as their goal they did not merely aim at getting rid of foreigners (it is impossible to think of any movement inspired by Mahatma Gandhi in that light), but at establishing a democracy. and a democracy is clearly impossible when nearly one-third of the total number of members in both houses of the legislature will be, or can be, the nominees of the autocratic heads of the States.

FEDERATION IS VALUELESS.

But will the consequences ensuing from a rejection of the Sankey Scheme be so dire? What will happen if the scheme does not materialise? Of course federation will not come about. But, soberly speaking, is the federation, as planned at present, of any value? In judging of the real worth of the federal scheme, we must go back to the basic fact, adverted to before, that the list of federal subjects includes only those subjects which in the States are now under the Government of India's control; it includes no subject which has not passed out of t control of the States. This means that under federation there will be no more uniformity of policy or administration than obtains at present. If that is so, what conceivable advantage will federation yield? Federation is to be valued only as a means of securing, on the part of independant states, a uniform regulation of subjects of national concern.

This uniform regulation is to a limited extent possible even at the present day. Federation is not necessary to achieve this much uniformity. If uniformity on an extended scale became possible thereby, federation would be desirable. But if, in formulating the federal scheme, other subjects such as civil and criminal law, in respect of which uniformity of policy is even more desirable and necessary than in respect of some of the subjects included in the federal list, are to be left out of the scope of the federal Government, I cannot understand what purpose this kind of federation serves.

REFORMS POSSIBLE WITHOUT FEDERATION.

What is really mysterious is the attitude of British Indian leaders who can bring themselves to welcome this kind of federation. Responsibility under this scheme will be found on examination to be no better. If not definitely worse. than the "responsiveness" provided for in the Government of India despatch on the Simon Commission's Report. The despatch embodies the Government of India's proposals made without reference to federation. It cannot be denied that these proposals. though they do not come up to popular expectations, constitute a big enough measure of reform to give the lie direct to the theory sedulously propagated by the Princes that no large constitutional reform is possible except on the basis of federation.

And it must not be forgotten that if, on account of an unreasonable attitude on the part of the Princes, federation has to be scrapped, and the reform of British India alone has to be undertaken, the people in British India may expect a good deal of improvement to be effected on the scheme outlined in the Government of India despatch. British India therefore runs no risk in insisting on what it may consider to be essential conditions of federation and in refusing to consider a scheme on the federal basis if those conditions are not fulfilled.

WHAT IS REQUIRED.

But we the people of the Indian States do not desire the federal idea to be frustrated. All we desire is that the federation should be of the genuine type;

(1) that it should comprehend not merely subjects which the Princes no longer control, but all subjects of real all-India concern.

(2) that elected representatives of the people should sit in the federal legislature;

(3) that fundamental rights of citizenship should be guaranteed by the federal constitution and should be enforced by the federal judiciary;

(4) that residual powers should vest in the Federal Government and not in the Governments of the Provinces and the States;

(5) that the Federal Government should exercise rights of Paramountcy over the States' governments so long as these are not brought under popular control.

If federation of this character is possible, we would welcome it; but federation of the character proposed is not only of no advantage to us but is positively injurious to our interest.

AUTOCRACY RAMPANT.

Having talked to you of the All-India Federation matters, let us now consider matters nearer home, that is, those relating to the internal administration our States, as it now is. In the Punjab there is hardly a single State where the rule is responsive, much less responsible to the people ruled. There is in none of the 14 salute or 20 non-salute States—from Patiala to the smallest Hill State of Mangal—a representative Assembly or a Legislative Council of members elected directly by the people, or even nominated, voicing the opinion and grievances of the people of the State. In most of the States even the urban Municipalities are managed as State Departments. Is it not yet time for the formation of even popular Municipal Boards consisting mostly, if not wholly, of elected members, a prerogative which was conferred in British India by Lord Ripon in 1884?

EXTRAVAGANCE IN EXCELSIS.

But the great desideratum in the States is a check on the finances. At present the rulers consider the State treasury as their private purse, and the State as their estate, being responsible to none to account for the expenses they incur. Many of the rulers are openly accused by their people of wasting the State money not only on their dearly bought luxuries, shikar parties, lavishly entertaining European guest-official and unofficial, but on pleasures 'nautch' girls and expensive tours to Europe and America. In several cases 50 per cent. and over of the State revenue is spent for the person of the ruler and his family, leaving very little for such nation-building departments as education, medical relief and sanitation. Money taken from the people as taxes is not returned to them in one form or other, but goes mostly into the pockets of sycophants, hotel keepers and furniture merchants of London and Paris. In connection with the very luxurious equipment in the palaces of our Princes the late Mr. E. S. Montagu while sitting in a Maharaja's palace writes in his "Indian Diary" as follows:—

'Everywhere are cigarette boxes in the form of motor cars or aeroplanes, or a stork to lift the cigarettes out. On the dining table is an electric pump working a fountain. One has often been inclined to wonder what becomes of this sort of ingenuity when one sees them at jewellers or bazars or Maples, or Drews, and so forth and the answer seems to be that they all go to the Indian Princes."

If by some magic wand the civil list of Princes be fixed by legislation to a reasonable limit of, say 10 per cent. of the State revenue and if it be strictly enforced by some internal and external checks and independent audit, half the misrule that obtains in our States will disappear, and the profligancy of the Princes will be greatly reduced. There seems to be no other way than such a one, of reducing debts like the debt of about three crores which the Patiala Durbar is said to have incurred during the last few years.

SEMI-SLAVERY STATES.

'Begar' or forced labour is widely prevalent in all States. It is as if some communities, specially the depressed classes, are ordained from times immemorial for this very purpose. Not only that the whole rural population, including agriculturists, who form 80 to 90 per cent. of the population, are subjected to compulsory labour, but the payment is always inadequate in theory, and often refused in practice in toto. Instances are quoted in the "Indictment of Patiala" of compulsory labour being exacted for Shikar parties, construction and clearance of canals, and for cultivating State gardens, &c. Bullocks and camels are also impressed for transport, and provisions—specially milk and ghee—are exacted with inadequate, probably no payment. This is unfortunately our everyday affair, when either the Prince, or any high or low official, or a part of the State army is on tour. Representatives of the Royal Order sit on Council meetings of the League of Nations, where attempts are being made to put an end to forced labour, but these very representatives do exact forced labour in their own territoies without any compunction. Responsibility in the administration can alone end this state of things, and unless that is introduced, this and dozens of other abuses will be continued for, God knows, how long.

APPALLING ILLITERACY.

The amount of money, or percentage of the total revenue of a state, spent for the education of its people, specially elementary or primary education, is a test of its progressive character. States like Baroda, Mysore and Travancore spend as much as 14, 15 and 20 p.c. respectively of their annual revenue, but States like Bikaner, Jodhpur and Alwar spend only 1½, 3 and 1 p.c. respectively. Figures of educational expenditure of Patiala, Bhawalpore and Nabha are not available as their administration reports are not yet public property; but some idea can be formed of the meagre educational facilities provided in these States by the fact that Patiala provides one primary school for every 15 villages in its jurisdiction and that only 1 p.c. of the population is at school against 10 to 12 p.c. in well governed States. Bahawalpore is a little less backward, having one school to every 8 villages, and the figure for Nabha cannot be found from the States Directory.

BACKWARD PATIALA.

The comparatively small State of Faridkot, however, provides 54 primary schools for its 167 villages, or one school to every three villages, and the percentage of expenditure on education there is higher than that in any other State in the Punjab. This is due to the state being under a Council of Administration for over 12 years past, and not under a ruler, who is at present a minor. Comparing the figures of literacy of Patiala State with the adjacent British Districts of Ambala and Ludhiana, we find that in 1921 among males, there were only 69 literates in the Patiala State, as against 95 in Ambala and 113 in Ludhiana per 1000. Among females there were only 5 literates in every 1000 in Patiala State as against 16 in Ambala and 18 in Ludhiana; in other words, the literacy among women in Patiala State is as low as only one-third of that in the adjacent British Districts. But as a large part of the State revenue goes to satisfy personal whims, luxuries, and in some cases peasures of the Princes, how can they spare money for educating the people, thereby fitting them for being real citizens who may demand a due share in the Government of the State in future?

DESPOTIC STATES.

I take leave to quote the following vivid description of the state of administration in Rajputana States written by my friend Mr Ramnarayan Chaudhary in the "Modern Review" of Dec. 1928 The same applies equally to all the Punjab States without any substantial difference. He says:—

"The system of administration in all the 21 States of Rajputana is hereditory despotism. With the exception of Bikaner no State has a Legislative Council ..... In all other States there is not even a semblance of legislation by popular consent. The will of the ruler and his executive is law. No distinction is made between executive orders and law. Both have the same force, and are promulgated by the same executive authority without any fuss or form except their publication, in some cases in the State Gazette, where there is any. A circular or an order issued under the signature of a Maharaja or his Secretary treats a certain act as an offence. determines punishment for the same, and empowers anybody, judicial or otherwise, to exercise that power. Executive orders are issued, taking away certain powers from civil and criminal courts and entrusting them to executive officers ..... Instances of arbitrary expulsion or confinement, proscription of newspapers and confiscation of property are not very rare."

This antediluvian state of things an not last long. Even the worm as turned. A determined band f workers has sprung up in al lost all the states in the North South. East and West. to reform he administration and to awaken he long slumbering and suffering people. The people are, sooner han later, bound to come into their own.

ADVICE TO MODERNISE.

If the Princes do not take warning before it is too late, they will have to repent. In the words of Mahatma Gandni "An undiluted autocracy, however benevolent it may be, and an almost undiluted democracy, are an incompatible mixture bound to result in an explosion." Will the Princes wait for the day of explosion? Let us hope not. If the 270 millions of people in British India will make a solid advance, as they are determined to do, on the path of Swarajya, we, the 80 millions of the states, will not tarry behind. May the Princes and we, their people, co-operate with each other, and not oppose each other, in this onward march to self-government.

I will conclude with the following words addressed to the Princes by no less an eminent person than Sir M. Visveswaraya in his Trivandram speech in January 1929:—

"The world after the War has a new vision of governmental functions. You may conceal modern ideas from the more ignorant subjects for a time, but you cannot prevent their infiltration from all of them for all time. The autocratic form of government is fast getting out of date; safeties in open dealing and publicity. The Princes should modernise their states, train the talents of their peoples, pour knowledge and skill into them, and raise them, and themselves rise with them."

SAFEGUARDS MUST BE IN INDIA'S INTERESTS

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12).

ion of India's status by agreeing beforehand to restrict her own powers, powers which are enjoyed and exercised in daily administration by other Dominions. The talk of sympathy for India's aspirations towards Dominion Status in such circumstances appears, to call it by no harsher terms, purely lip-sympathy.

ON HITTING BACK.

If, as I have said, powerful countries have felt the necessity to exercise discrimination against equally powerful countries, still more it is necessary for a poor and weak country like India to have no obstacle put upon its discretion to use that power. This is not to say that India will thoughtlessly apply restrictions, for being an exporting country she has a great deal to fear from retaliation, and the history of the action taken by the various countries show that they carefully balanced the benefits after giving full weight to the capacity of the opponent to hit back.

PARTIES WTH EQUAL POWERS.

After all, trade can only flourish in an atmosphere of goodwill, and in order that negotiations can take place on any question on an equitable basis it is essential that these negotiations should be amongst parties with equal powers. Otherwise as Mahatma Gandhi has pointed out, "What is the equality of rights between the giant and the dwarf? To talk of no discrimination between India's interests and English or European interests is to perpetuate helotage."

Finally, I wish to refer to the agrarian and currency situation, which, I confess, causes me grave anxiety.

I have said that in the year 1920 £55 millions of our gold was squandered in reverce councils to prop up an unsustainable ratio. The Statist has pointed out that in many respects the present difficulties are similar to those of 1920. During the last financial year Government were obliged to sell Reverse Councils to the extent of almost six million pounds and another three million pounds during the last four months. During the same period an additional nine million sterling has been transferred from the Gold Standard Reserve to the Home Treasury. The dissipation of our gold resources in this way cannot be looked upon with equanimity.

PEACE AND SECURITY OF INDIA

"Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for India, has his finger correctly on the pulse, when he stated in the House of Commons that 'there is not the same fear to-day of an outbreak of civil disobedience as a rural disorder'. I have referred to the mutual repercussions of political and economic distress and to the necessity of an international outlook. One-fifth of the population of the world cannot be regarded as an isolated unit, and, if their conditions do not improve, there must be a set back to the whole world. The yearning of this whole country and of all parties for managing their own affairs cannot be mistaken, and cannot be satisfied with less than the real substance. The Round Table Conference has upon it a grave responsibility, and its deliberations will be watched not only by the Indian and the British people, but it will excite the daily interest of the public opinion of the world; for, on a wise solution depends not only the improvement in trade so anxiously looked for by the whole world but also the peace and security in India."

Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Vice-President, next addressed the meeting and condemned what he called the bureaucratic ideals of the public utility service companies like railways in increasing instead of decreasing the rates and fares to meet the present abnormal times. He also criticised the Indian Postal Department for adopting "curious and antediluvian measures" for meeting the economic crisis, the Government of Bombay for effecting retrenchment in wrong directions such as hospital accommodation and lastly the currency and exchange policy of the Government of India for being responsible to the present economic depression.

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The above qualities packed in five and seven lbs. tins—rate per one tin.

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Seven lb. ...	9 6 6	7 10 6	5 11 0
Five lb. ...	6 11 6	5 7 6	4 1 0

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	1 lb.	½ lb.	¼ lb. & five Tolas.
Pinnacle Brand Silvery ...	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 12 0
Whole Tea in Packets ...	.....	.....	.....
Sunniyal Whole Tea ...	0 11 0	Packed only in one lb. packet.	
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"Indian Daily Mail" says (20-6-31)—We are glad to note that particular attention has been paid in this year's publication to the news and requirements of Swadeshi, a list of manufacturers of such goods being given in a satisfactory form.

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JAPAN LOOKS AT INDIA.

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GANDHIJI COMPARED TO BUDDHA

(From A Correspondent)

KOBE, July 5.

During the past two years, India was very much before the Japanese public because of the Government of India raising a barrier against Japan's cotton goods trade with India by passing the Tariff Bill and then on account of the more important historic Civil Disobedience movement. The press and platforms were filled with statements on India while discussions and controversies became regular features in the columns of the daily press. The Japanese press generally maintained a neutral editorial policy but freely opened their columns to publish the voluminous "correspondence" written by local Indians. That itself signifies in no small measure their sympathy for the Indian cause.

JAPANESE SYMPATHY FOR INDIA.

Besides all these, what struck me most was the sympathy of young Japan expressed through lectures, debates and newspaper articles. Even Japanese merchants—who had been to India came forward to give press interviews on the significance of Mahatma Gandhi's Civil Disobedience covement. These salient facts convinced me as to how dience movement. These salient are towards the nationals of India, which gave them the spiritual message of Buddhism centuries ago.

OCCIDENTAL SYMPATHY

While the Japanese have been thus giving expression to their sympathy in various ways the part played by many occidentals who have done their best in Japan to create a better understanding of India and her right to battle against Britain considerably amazed everybody here. One could see every day letters published in the daily press from Americans, German or Irishmen. The Indians in a series of letters to the press endeavoured to keep the Japanese public correctly informed about their country's affairs and the importance of her struggle to world peace.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA.

On the other hand, we have in Japan a couple of English dailies published by Britishers. These papers virtually refrained from discussing Indian topics editorially, I should say, but tactfully published "Clippings from the anti-Indian Anglo-Indian newspapers from time to time. That is, of course, creating public opinion in a round about way and that perhaps quite "innocently"!

IRISH SUPPORT FOR INDIA

Here are some specimen letters which the foreign friends of India sent to the Japanese newspapers. The following is taken from a letter sent to the "Osaka Mainichi" a widely circulated daily by an Irishman long resident in India. He wrote:

"To all Indians I should say: Hold fast. Fear not mistakes and dare to take risks. And in conclusion success be yours India! Millions are with you in your struggle".

—"Erin Go Gragh."

The next day the same paper published another article from the pen of a writer who signed himself as "An Irishman who remembers Kevin Barry." Here it is.

'Space please, to identify myself with my fellow countryman "Erin Go Gragh" in his hopes and wishes for freedom for India. I also have been in India and I have first hand knowledge of what I may aptly describe as the Indian mind (as possessed by the English foreigners who hold India for the English). To the Indian people the congratulations of all Irishmen is due. Ireland carried her cross for hundreds of years."

JAPANESE JOURNALISTS' ANALYSIS.

Perhaps the most interesting and outspoken of these articles was from the pen of Dr. Minoru Maitra, a distinguished Japanese journalist who in the course of an article in the Diplomatic Review (Japanese) traced the origin of the Civil Disobedience movement to Britain's failure to honour her pledge to India at the time of the great War and later the appointment of an "All White" Simon Commission. According to the writer, the rapid growth of the Indian nationalist movement was due to the masses realising the truth of the Bengal partition, Manchester's goods being thrust into India in order to suppress Swadeshi articles, the massacre of Punjab in 1919, Japan's victory over Russia, and the Indian military contribution to defeat the central powers during the war.

NOT EVEN DOMINION STATUS.

In concluding his article, Dr. Maita refuses to believe that Britain will transfer power to Indians or grant them Dominion Status. He says:

"Dominion Status is represented in the political machine of Canada. All internal affairs are in the hands of the Canadians, the British have no right to interfere or intervene and the Governor General is merely an ornamental figure head. Further, Canada has now even the right of making her own foreign relations. Britain will not give such extensive rights to India. Why? The British will ennumerate a number of reasons such as lack of training of India to exercise such power, inability to defend herself, paucity of education and so forth. But neither is Canade by herself able to defend herself. The truth is other wise..... India is simply necessary to England. Much English capital is invested there and this capital has been enjoying handsome returns for years."

WILLINGDON—ONLY AN ORNAMENT.

Dr. Maita incidentally makes an interesting remark about Lord Willingdon's appointment to the Viceroyalty. Says he;

"Macdonald is trying to improve the Indian situation by substituting Lord Willingdon formerly governor-general of Canada for Lord Irwin. But can an old man in his sixties, be reasonably expected to breast the tumultous waves of Indian nationalism which are growing more and more tempestous as day succeeds day? Lord Willingdon is excellent as an ornament of the British Crown but that is all. His place in India is most unenviable unless an agreement, satisfactory to the Indian Nationalists can be reached"

"IF JESUS CAME BACK".

Further, a Missionary I believe is the author of the following in a leading Japanese daily:

If Jesus came on earth again, he would, one feels proceed to India and join forces with Gandhi. I would ask fervently every Englishman for the sake of his own honour and that of his country to give this matter his personal consideration. If Empires had to rest upon the grinding of the poor and more on the exploitation of the poorest of the poor ..... then are these Empires reared on a basis that is both reprehensible and condemnatory. Gandhi like Martha has chosen the better part."

GANDHI AND BUDDHA.

The Indian struggle for Independance also became the theme of speeches delivered in various centres of Japan. Among others, the speech delivered by Dr. Sherwood Eddy, the Foreign Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at the weekly luncheon of the Tokyo Pan-Pacific Club last year was remarkable. The luncheon was attended by many statesmen and dignitaries of the Japanese capital, including many foreign Ambassadors. Dr. Eddy by his speech in Tokyo has rendered a service to India, I should think, and he is no political propagandist. He is an impartial student of affairs in India which he visited many times. His description of Mahatma Gandhi was rather touching and ran as follows:

"I suppose he (Mr. Gandhi) is followed by more people than any other living man and owing to our means of communication to-day by more people that Confucious, Buddah or even Jesus Christ in their life times. I went to say good-bye to Gandhi. He was in his private tent and we walked together to the large tent but the multitude thronged upon him. I saw men's faces lit with a love I hav never seen for any human being. I saw mothers hold up their children to ee him. I saw educated men close up their eyes in prayer or touch his garment or kiss his foot. I saw him moving as calm and untroubled as Buddah. On that old face I saw a light that never shone on land or sea. I have seen a man who lived in God."

It is difficult for me to reproduce all those fine speeches delivered in this country by those "friends of India" who understood India including Mr. Shimdzu, Member of the Japanese Parliament, who, adressing an audience of Indians and Japanese at Kobe said that one of the essentials to world peace was freeing India from the "White autocracy."

JAPANESE BRANCH OF INDIAN CONGRESS.

It is not generally known outside that we have a branch of the Indian National Congress in Japan, which came into existence three years ago. The object of this body here is just the same as the objects of these Committees in Germany, England or America. The Japan Congress Committee has done appreciable work especially in fostering correct information regarding India through the press and platform. A monthly *bulletin* entitled the "Voice of India" is also being published by this Committee. This publication is edited by Mr. A. M. Sahay who commands a good deal of influence among the Japanese public. He has seized every opportunity to address the Japanese masses on India and everywhere he was received with enthusiasm.

MISUNDERSTANDING SAVED.

When the Indian Legislative Assembly passed the Tariff Bill last year with Mr. R. K. S. Chetty's amendment, the Japanese press became indignant at the Imperial preference issue but the Japan Congress Committee explained in a timely statement that neither Nationalist India nor Mr. Gandhi had anything to do in the passing of the Bill. That statement helped to clear in no small measure a misunderstanding the Japanese race would have otherwise conceived against the nationals of India.

SUPPORT TO SALT SATYAGRAHA.

When the Salt Satyagraha was started in India the Japan Congress Committee sent four of its members to participate in the struggle and a sum of Rs. 2,500 was also remitted to aid Congress work. Even hartals were successfully carried out by local Indians, thanks to the Japanese sympathy on all these occasions.

The Japanese are beginning to understand India more and more these days and the more they have understood the better have become their relations with India and her sons.

RATIONALIST ASSOCIATION DINNER.

Mr. Munshi Finds A Goddess Instead Of "Soul"

The first annual dinner of the Rationalist Association of India was held at the Radio Club on Thursday, at 8 p.m. There was a large and distinguished gathering and amongst those present were:—Messrs. Amiruddin Shalebhoy Tyebji, Laksmidas Raoji Tairsee, Major Sokhey, Mr. and Mrs. K.M. Munshi, Dr. and Mrs. Erulkar, Dr. Kanolker, Mrs. A.J. Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. D.R.D. Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. M.R.P. Masani, Dr. C.L. D'Avoine, Sig. Rizza, Herr. Gast, Mr. S.A. Brelvi, Mr. and Mrs. Purshottamdas Tricumdas, Dr. George Coelho, Dr. Kapadia, Mr. J.D. Jenkins, Miss Naiman, Mr. M[illegible] Vakil, Mr. C.S. Dinshaw, a[illegible] J.W. Cooper.

In the absence of Dr. G.V. Deshmukh, President, who had to leave Bombay the very night on a very urgent professional engagement, Mr. A.S. Tyebji, the Vice President of the Association, presided. The toast "Success to all those men and women who have fought and are fighting for the cause of freedom" was raised by Dr. Khanolker.

GODDESS IN PLACE OF A "SOUL."

The toast of the Association was raised by Mr. K.M. Munshi, and he described his unsuccessful wandering in search of a "soul" and his ultimately finding a goddess!

Mr. Tairsee supporting, described the difficulties which a reformer in any walk of life has to encounter, and especially when dealing with obsolete customs and religious rites which have been kept up by an unholy combination of priests who for want of anything better and more manly to do, prey on the fear and superstition of the ignorant masses of which the world has still plentiful. He also deplored the scarcity of men and women, who though they had personal convictions had not the moral courage to act up to what they thought. Unless the country was prepared to discard all forms of cant and hypocrisy that go under the common nouns of "priest" and "religion," there was no hope for India.

DOWN WITH SUPERSTITION.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas replied on behalf of the Association and briefly outlined the work that the Association had been carrying on, both under its former name of the Anti-Priestcraft Association and its present new and broader name of the Rationalist Association of India. He agreed entirely with Mr. Tairsee and he was sure that if only people would throw off their indifference and make a concerted effort to use their common-sense and reasoning faculties in all matters and especially in the matter of religion, the salvation of India would be guaranteed. At the present moment any discussion about religion is not allowed on the grounds of the matter being "sacred" and because it would "hurt" people's feelings, which was nothing but a diabolical camouflage of the priests to keep such a prolific source of effortless income from the ignorant masses for themselves. To give the ignorant masses a chance of successfully combating the virus injected by these priests, a need for such an Association was greatly felt, and he hoped that at the next annual meeting of the Rationalist Association of India, the membership would be trebled, justifying the efforts of the founders of this movement.

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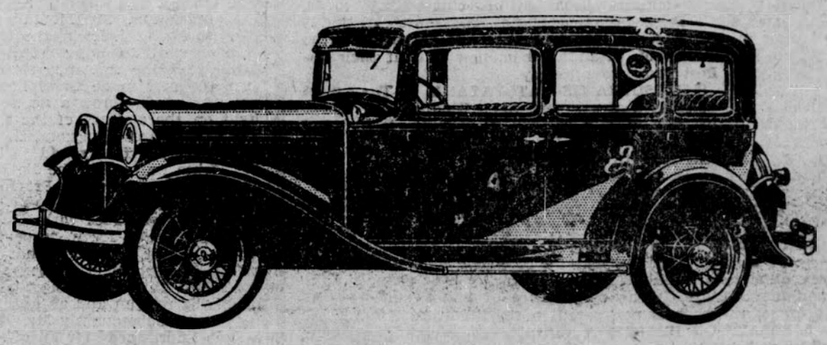

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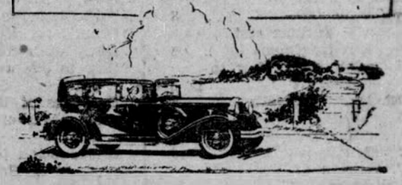

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Official Distrust Of Congress Leader

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, July 22.

Pandit Durgashanker Mehta, a prominent Congressman of Seoni, had applied to the District Magistrate for the renewal of his license for an automatic pistol. The District Magistrate rejected the application. Mr. Mehta applied to Mr. C. J. Irwin, the Commissioner of Jubbulpore Division. While rejecting the appeal the Commissioner made the following remarks which throw a flood of light on the attitude of the I.C.S. officials towards Congressmen in this province. I may add that Mr. Mehta was one of the dictators of the C. P. Hindustani Provincial Congress Committee and was released in accordance with the terms of Gandhi-Irwin truce:—

"..... It appears that Mr. Mehta formerly held a license in Form No. XVI for a smooth-bore double barrel gun and an automatic pistol. Subsequently Mr. Mehta was imprisoned for an offence in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement. His license expired while he was in jail and the renewal was refused. His subsequent application of the 2nd April, which was presented on the grounds that he was a member of the Legislative Council and paid income-tax and was also the Chairman of the District Council, was also refused."

"OPPONENTS."

"..... there are in this case very strong reasons why the order of the District Magistrate should be upheld. It is quite true that Mr. Mehta is a gentleman of considerable influence and local prominence, who has, as I have reason to know, done extremely good public work as chairman of the District Council. On the other hand I cannot, but be aware from numerous official reports that Mr. Mehta was closely connected with the operations of the Civil Disobedience movement which led to most unfortunate violence both in Betul and Seoni districts. It is quite obvious that he was opposed then to the Government as by law established and that his opposition eventually took the form of violence, which he must, as a reasonable man, have known would be the case. It would be absurd to arm the opponents of Government in such circumstances and the District Magistrate, it seems to me, had no option but to refuse the renewal of the license.

"..... It is undesirable that in times of revolution any private individual should have control of such firearms (viz. an automatic pistol) ....."

"..... I should add that any reference to the agreement between His Excellency the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi is irrelevant since the agreement never covered violence, past or prospective,....."

TREATMENT OF MR. RAJAH

Question In Bombay Council

Following interpellations were answered at the resumed meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday afternoon.

INTERPELLATIONS.

(23 July, 1931).

Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi (Belgaum District): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether any additional police force has been employed to cope with the situation created by civil disobedience movement in the presidency?

(b) If answer be in the affirmative, what is the total strength of this additional force?

(c) How is it distributed over the various districts?

(d) On what conditions is the additional force employed?

(e) What is the total expenditure incurred by Government on account of the employment of this additional force up to the end of January 1931?

The Hon. Mr. G. A. Thomas: (a) Yes.

(b) Six additional Superintendents, four Assistant Superintendents, nine Deputy Superintendents, nine Inspectors, three Police Prosecutors, 13 Sub-Inspectors and 2,418 armed Head Constables and Constables. These figures include additional police posted at the cost of the inhabitants in Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts.

(c) Statement A and B showing the distribution on 1st February 1931 are placed on the Council Table. They do not include all the officers mentioned in the reply to clause (b) as some of them were recruited for short periods only.

(d) All the members of the additional police force, except those of the Special Police Battalion which in the beginning numbered 1,006, draw the same pay and allowances as the members of the permanent force serving in the districts concerned. The pay of the Special Police Battalion was fixed at Rs. 28 per mensem for a head constable and Rs. 20 for a constable and Rs. 20 for a constable. While under training, they were given full rations on the military scale and provided with free quarters. On the completion of their training, they were posted for duty to various districts in the Presidency where they receive the same pay as at Poona, and the ordinary and special allowances admissible to the pemanent Police force, except as regards travelling allowance which has been fixed at a consolidated rate of Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem for a head constable and Rs. 3-12-0 for a constable.

(e) Approximately Rs. 11 lakhs.

JAIL CLASSIFICATION OF PIR PAGARO.

3. Shaikh Abdul Majid (Karachi District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pir Saheb of Pagaro has been placed in Jail in B class;

(b) the reasons why he has not been placed in A class;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Pir Saheb has been reduced in weight?

The Hon. Mr. G. A. Thomas: (a) Yes.

(b) The offences of which he was convicted disqualified him for A class.

(c) Yes, his weight has been reduced to 207 lbs.

MR. RAJAH IN JAIL.

1. Mr. A N. Surve (Bombay City, North): (1) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Mr H. D Rajah the organiser of the People's Battalion who was convicted for sedition and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. H. P. J. Distoor, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, has been placed in C class now in Yeravda Jail whereas some six months ago he was given A class in Thana Jail on a former conviction;

(2) Is it a fact that in the Yeravda Jail he was put in fetters in a solitary cell in a dark room and was occasionally assaulted and frequently abused both by officers and by convict warders;

(3) Is it a fact that when one Mr. E. V. S. Maniam from Bombay visited Yeravda and wanted to see him he was not only not allowed to do so but was also assaulted and abused, his eatables and fruits snatched away, books and magazines seized from him and he was chased away by ordinary policemen and is it a fact that when he represented the matter to the deputy jailor he refused to hear the complaint and asked him to clear away;

(4) Is it a fact that when his brother Mr. Ramah, and his mother and other relatives requested for an interview they were not allowed to have it on the ground that Mr. H. D. Rajah had broken some jail rules and had thereby forfeited his privilege of having interviews;

(5) What was Mr. Rajah's weight at the time of admission and what is it now?

(6) Will Government be pleased to state the condition of Mr. Rajah's health and to place a copy of his jail ticket (History Card) on the Council table;

(7) Is it a fact that private agencies including the Young Patriots League, Bombay, are taking steps to hold an unofficial enquiry about the treatment meted out to prisoners in the Yeravda Jail;

(8) If so, is it the intention of Government to give them any facilities in the matter?

The Hon. Mr. G. A. Thomas: (1) The attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply given in the last Session of this Council to clauses (a) and (b) of Mr. M. H. Mehta's question on the subject printed at pages 687-688 of the Bombay Legislative Council Debates, Volume XXX, Part XIV.

(2) The attention of the honourable member is invited to the replies given in the last Session of this Council to clauses (a) of Mr. M. H. Mehta's questions on the subjects printed at pages 803 and 688 of the Bombay Legislative Council Debates, Volume XXX, Parts XVI and XIV respectively.

(3) Nothing is known about the complaint.

(4) Yes.

(5) His weight on admission was 118 lbs. When he was weighed last month, it had increased by 6 lbs.

(6) He is in perfectly good health. A copy of his jail ticket cannot be placed on the Council table.

(7) Government have no information in the matter.

(8) Does not arise.

TURKISH BATHS IN BOMBAY.

2. Mr. Syed Munawar: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the very serious allegations made in the Press regarding immoral practices being carried on in institutions under the names of Turkish Baths, Universal Bath and Massage etc. in the Bombay City;

(b) whether these baths are classed as brothels;

(c) if not, whether they are licensed by the Municipality as public places;

(d) the action, if any, taken by Government after the disclosures made about these Baths in the discussion on the amendment of the Prostitution Act in the last Bombay Session of the Council.

(e) whether Government are aware that the number of these Baths is steadily increasing and that they constitute a serious menace to public morality;

(f) whether the Special Branch of the City Police to deal with Prostitution and Children's Acts attends to the work of abating the nuisance caused by those Baths;

(g) if not, what measures Government propose to take in order to check the growing evil?

The Hon. Mr. G. A. Thomas: (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d), (f) and (g) A Turkish Bath was raided by the Police and the managers were prosecuted, but the case ended in acquittal. This case shows that effective action cannot be taken under the existing laws, and fresh legislation is being considered.

(e) Yes.

PRACTICAL SUPPORT TO SARDA ACT.

Maharashtra Mahila Sama: Poona.

Mr. G. G. Adhikari of Poona City writes:—

The above institution has been formed with a view to give legal assistance to the Women in Maharashtra who are destitute, and are unable, through poverty or otherwise, to establish their claim in a Court of Law. There have been several institutions in India for their uplift in educational and social spheres, but an institution of the above type has been absolutely wanting so far. It is needless to narrate in detail the disadvantages which Hindu Women feel in establishing their legal rights for want of funds.

The Head Office of the institution shall be in Poona and Branches thereof will be opened in District and Taluka places, in accordance with the progress of work. Women will be assisted in every respect, and especially poor women will be accorded free legal aid in Courts of Law.

Measures will be taken to safeguard the legal rights of women.

Special attention shall be given to Sarda legislature and marriages in contravention to that legislature will be prevented through proper legal measures.

The institution has necessarily to depend on public contributions and sympathisers in the cause of women are earnestly requested to stretch their helping hands.

Suggestions to improve the condition of women and in carrying on the work of the Institution smoothly are also cordially invited.

RETRENCHMENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At a time when the Railway Board and the Agent of the G. I P. Railway are shedding crocodile tears for the thousands of low paid railway employees who have been sacked during the last few months owing to "Trade Depression" is it fair that now Posts should be created for a certain of Railway employees? Here are a few cases:—

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D. B. KURARNI.
Ag. Hon. Gen. Secretary.
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uwa Maru	10700	20 ,,	7 Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
aiyo Maru	2200	18 Aug.	25 Aug.
hichibu Maru	22600	2 Sept.	8 Sept.

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"PRATAP" EDITOR CHARGED WITH SEDITION.

Magistrate Rejects Bail Application.

(From Our Correspondent).
CAWNPORE, July 25.

The trial of Pt. Balkrishna Sharma, editor of the local Hindi Weekly "Pratap," founded by late Sjt. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, began in the court of the District Magistrate, Cawnpore at 11-10 a.m. to-day. Large posse of police surrouned the courtroom and entrance was restricted to some selected few only. He is being tried for an editorial article in "Pratap" dated July 5. Three prosecution witnesses were examined, Mr. H. E. Seward being the first.

He deposed that he was the Acting Superintendent of Police, Cawnpore, Mr. Rogers having gone on leave. He was prosecuting the accused in connection with an editorial article of the said date. He was examined by the District Magistrate on 23rd July in connection with his statement which was recorded on the back of the complaint. He took over charge from Mr. Rogers on July 11th 1931.

The next witness, Pt. Ajodhyaprasad Pathak, stated he was a sub-Inspector in the District Intelligence Staff since 1928 in Cawnpore. He saw all papers in Urdu, Hindi and English which were issued from Cawnpore. He had occasion to see "Pratap" also. He read the issue of July 5th and the editorial article. He found many portions as objectionable; but he did not make any report.

The third witness examined was Ramchandra, Assistant Judicial Clerk, in the collectorate. He said that Pt. Balkrishna Sharma filed two applications on April 2nd one for being declared Printer and Publisher and the other related to the fact that applicant was the keeper of the Press. Both these were accompanied by declarations.

Cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses was reserved.

The District Magistrate then framed charges against the accused under Sec. 124-A I.P.C.

Pt. Srikishen, Government moved. The Government Pleader here submitted the chargesheet he had prepared beforehand. The District Magistrate appended portion of it to his own chargesheet.

A bail application was then Pleader opposed it on the ground that it was a non-bailable offence. The Magistrate in issuing his order said that "I do not think that detention of the accused in custody-where he can freely be visited by his counsel will in any way prejudice his defence." An appeal against the Magistrate's order referring bail is being moved in the District Judge's Court.

Accused Refused Bail

CAWNPORE, July 25.

The case against Pundit Balkrishna Sharma, Printer and publisher of the "Pratap", and also a member of the Provincial Congress Committee and the All-India Congress Committee, who was arrested on 24th instant was taken up to-day by Capt. Abbotson, District Magistrate. The Court room was well guarded and a posse of civil and armed police under a number of officers was posted outside. The Court-room was crowded by a number of Congressmen.

THE CHARGE.

Rai Bahadur Pandit Srikrishan, Government Pleader, appeared for the Prosecution, while the accused was represented by Mr. Narain P. Nigam assisted by Messrs. Iqdalkishen Kapur, Hemantakumar Chatterjee and others.

The prosecution is based on an article entitled "Is it intended to cause a conflagration in the Province" appearing in the "Pratap" in its issue of 5th July relating to the agrarian trouble in the United Provinces.

A number of formal witnesses were examined to-day. Counsel for accused presented a bail application which the Government pleader opposed. The application was rejected, and the accused was put in Class A.—A.P.

TRIAL ON MONDAY

(From Our Correspondent).
CAWNPORE, July 25.

Messrs. A. Haroon, Narain Prasad Nogam, Hemantakumar Chatterji and others moved an application in appeal in the Court of Mr. H. J. Collister, District and Sessions Judge, against the judgment of District Magistrate, Captain A. W. Abbotson rejecting the application for bail to Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, Editor, "Pratap," Cawnpore.

The Judge ordered the trial to be taken up before Mr. Ziaulhasan, Additional District and Sessions Judge on Monday.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

Committee is a white elephant maintained at the expenses of the agriculturists. This Committee draws out from the agriculturists five lakhs of rupees a tax every year, and is instrumental in issuing commandments upon the agriculturists the execution of which promotes the interest of foreigners. This Committee has been in existence for the last several years but it has to its credit till date only one legislation, viz., the "Press Mark Act" and that enactment is also a measure which benefits the foreign interests most.

AGRICULTURIST INTERESTS IGNORED.

The representatives of the agriculturists on the Board of the Association shall be nominal because although they may work honestly for the good of the agricultural population, they will never succeed for the obvious reason that they are in a minority of two against a large majority of 14 members. Moreover as they are not businessmen it is almost impossible for them to examine these affairs which are mainly business affairs. It may also be remembered that these two gentlemen are to be on the Board of Directors which is only a body of executive character whereas all rules and regulations are to be passed by the general body of the members of the Association in which they will have no voice whatsoever.

It is not difficult to realise that the above contrivance is not likely to admit of any proper representation of the agriculturist who holds the largest interest in the business and of mofussil merchants who are in direct relationship with them.

And still the monopoly is meant for an Association consisting of few select persons. How this happens can be explained by Government alone.

The writer has for several years been a Director of the aforesaid Association, and he is experienced in the affairs of the Central Cotton Commitee. But to his great regret he has to record that during his experience ranging over many years he has not been able to trace anywhere an indication that even a random thought was devoted to the welfare of the agriculturists and the mofussil merchants on any day and he can say with full confidence that the Association has mostly benefitted foreign merchants.

The agriculturists or merchants of no village or town in this Predency are known to have made a demand for the establishment of such an Association and for giving a monopoly to it. Still, however, Government are endeavouring to do so and it must be confessed that it is beyond the range of the reason of an honest person to ascertain why and for whose benefit Government is so anxious to establish a monopoly

(To Be Continued.)

SITUATION IN SIRSI &... SIDDAPUR

(From Our Correspondent).
DHARWAR, July 21.

Mr. R. R. Diwakar writes:—

I am here for the last four days in Sirsi and Siddapur. I saw the Collector of Karwar and the Mamlatdar of Siddapur.

The coercion which began in June on the 11th for the second time during this year in both these talukas has gone on unabated. The total number of Japtis in Sirsi has been 60. There were 2 auctions. In 46 cases the attached property was released on payment of the 2nd instalment. There are still 12 cases pending. There are also notices of forfeiture and in one case there has been an auction sale of forefeited land in Islur. The revenue still due is Rs. 627 of the 1st instalment and Rs. 10,475 of the 2nd instalment including the suspended amount of about 800 in the 700 villages of Sirsi.

The amount of Taccavi given in this taluka is about Rs. 6000 up till now. All this information is up to the 15th of July 1931.

Coercion in Siddapur has been more severe. There have been about 80 cars of Japti out of which only 30 have been able to come forward to pay and take back their property. There was one case of auction sale. 49 cases are still pending. 375 notices of forfeiture have been issued in Siddapur of which 175 have been now withdrawn after payment. 200 notices of forfeiture are still pending. The amount due of the 1st instalment is about Rs. 800 while that of the 2nd instalment is about Rs. 20,000 a including the amount suspended namely Rs. 12,500 in 115 villages. The amount of Taccavi paid out has been more than Rs. 9,000 in this taluka. All this information is upto 16th July 1931.

As the 25th of July is the last date for closing the accounts, it is expected that there would be very brisk attachments and auctions of both attached property and forfeited lands during the next few days. I can not say how many will be deprived their land and property.

"CONCESSIONS."

The concessions so called extended to these two talukas are twofold: suspension of the 2nd instalment of the garden lands in 70 villages of Sirsi and 115 villages in Siddapur; and the payment of Taccavi to the extent of Rs. 25,000 in three talukas of Sirsi, Siddapur and Yallapur.

Now regarding suspension:—There are in all 205 villages in Sirsi. Out of them, in 70 villages no coercive measures have been taken to realise the 2nd instalmnt of garden lands. But even in these 70 villages officers have gone about and are still going about sometimes advising people and sometimes threatening them to take taccavi and pay. So some amount has been recovered even in these villages. The Government officers, of course, say that it has been voluntarily paid. These 70 villages are those which had been picked up for reduction of annual garden land revenue in the Re-Settlement report by Mr. Collins. The total suspended revenue is not more than Rs. 8000 in these 70 villages.

In Siddapur the number of villages is 202. 115 villages are said to have the benefit of the suspension of the 2nd instalment of garden revenue. These also are precisely the same which had been reccommended for reduction of annual garden revenue by Mr. Collins in his Re-Settlement report. But of these 28 villages have practically no garden lands. So the villages getting benefit is only 87. Here too the same advice-cum-threat is going on to pay the 2nd instalment as in the 70 villages of Sirsi and no coercive processes have been launched. The total of the 2nd instalment of garden revenue in these villages is about Rs. 12,500.

So the Collector readily picked up those two groups of villages as fit for suspension of the second instalment of garden land. But throughout the two talukas no other village or villages, individual or individuals have been found by the Collector to be worthy of relief.

Now regarding Taccavi: A sum of Rs. 25,000 bearing 8 per cent. interest was placed at the disposal of Sirsi, Siddapur and Yallapur Yallapur has practically absorbed no taccavi. Siddapur has absorbed Rs. 9000 and Sirsi Rs. 6000 up to the 16th July. Both the talukas will be made to absorb more taccavi and yield more revenue. Though taccavi is ostensible for seed and oxen, this year it had been in several cases utilised for paying revenue on account of the coercion and the officers have connived at it. The applications and receipts given by the ryots mention that the taccavi is taken for seed, etc. In many cases the amounts of taccavi and revenue coincide. I may quote one instance of Ganesh Sheshagiriappa Honnanna Devasthan, Uggi Firka, Siddapur taluka. He had not been able to pay the 1st instalment either of rice or garden lands. His 2nd instalment is suspended. So he got cash of Rs. 6-8-6 only out of Rs. 25 sanctioned as taccavi and a receipt for Rs. 24-7-6 which was the total due from him as revenue.

The total number of families needing relief is 400 or about 2000 persons, for four months till the 1st of December. Rice doles are being given every week in Honnur and Hegadekatte now. All the 12 centres are expected to be working by the 1st of August.

Amusements

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Two Crazy Clowns of "Rio Rita" and "The Cuckoos."
BERT WHEELER
ROBERT WOOLSEY
in
"HALF-SHOT AT SUNRISE"
Radio's Comedy Bombshell.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
WITTY, WISE, WICKED.
"CANARIES"
SOMETIMES SING"
Featuring
TOM WALLS and YVONNE ARNAUD.
A British and Dominion Film

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Spectacular Musical Show
"SALLY"
Featuring MARILYN MILLER
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing, Colour Picture.

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TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10

JON BENNETT
LEW AYRES
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
In
MANY A SLIP
ISN'T LOVE GRAND?
The Biggest Scream of The Year.
DON'T MISS MANY A SLIP

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 25.

October	9.02
December	9.24
January	9.36
March	9.52
May	9.70

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 25.

July	
October	9.05
December	9.27
Middling Spot	8.80

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 25.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 2,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain Nil bales.
Day's exports to the Continent 2,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 25.

	Opening	Closing
July	4.66	4.70
August		4.71
September		4.76
October	4.78	4.81
November		4.84
December		4.89
January		4.93
February		4.97
March	4.93	5.02
April		5.06
May	506	5.10
June		5.13
July		5.17
Middling Spot		4.91

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, July 25.

Estimated Spot sales	3,000 bales
Sales for Export	Nil bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100 bales

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 25.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.02
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.17
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.23
Comra, Good	3.57
Ocmra, Fully Good	3.72
Oomra, Fine	3.87
Bengal, Good	3.42
Bengal, Fully Good	3.52
Bengal, Fine	3.62
Scinde, Fully Good	3.52
Scinde, Fine	3.62
Scinde, Superfine	3.72

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 25.

Sakellaridis, July	7.05
September	7.21
October	7.31
November	7.41
January	7.61
March	7.78
May	7.93
F.G.F., Spot	7.35

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Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday and Friday MATINEES at 3 P.M.
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ALEXANDER GRAY,
BERNICE CLAIRE,
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GUDAG. SHRI DATTATRAYA KANNADA DRAMATIC CO.
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VICTORIA THEATRE
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"YACHHAMANAIK"
SATURDAY, 1-8-31, at 8-30 p.m.
SWAJANODHAR
(or LANKDAHAN).
SUNDAY, 2-8-31, at 3-30 p.m.
SHRIKRISHNA—SUDAMA.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 27, 1931

SAFEGUARDS MUST BE IN INDIA'S INTERESTS.

—:o:—

India's Right To Discriminate Against Aliens.

EXCLUSION OF MUSLIMS NATIONALISTS FROM R. T. C. CONDEMNED.

Sir C. V. Mehta At Indian Merchants' Chamber Meeting.

A vast range of questions were touched upon by Sir C. V. Mehta, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, at the quaterly meeting held on Saturday afternoon. He emphasised the right of India to restrict, regulate and even prohibit non-nationals into certain branches of the economic life of the coutry.

He regretted that in spite of the best efforts of the Federation only half the number of deleagtes were allowed to represent commerce at the Round Table Commerce and endorsed Mahatma Gandhi's opinion that foreign trade would not flourish without India's good-will.

Sir C. V. Mehta said there was great anxiety as to the way in which the truce terms were being implemented and the effect it would have upon Mahatma Gandhi's decision to attend the Round Table Conference. From the information available to the public as to the result of Mahatma Gandhi's and Pandit Jawaharlal's conversations in Simla it would appear that no final conclusions have been reached, though Mahatma Gandhi will not be prevented from going to England. It would be a calamity indeed if he did not go and put the country's case in London as India's Ambassador.

R.T.C. AND INDIAN COMMERCE.

"Your Committee had commissioned me to move the Government of India, through the Federation, for six representatives of Indian commerce at the Round Table Conference. I regret to say that in spite of the best efforts of the Federation, only half of that number has been allowed. Looking to the vastness of interests at stake, and to the fact that the main problems that will create controversy would be questions of finance and commerce, it would have been only fair if the proper representation that has been asked for had been allowed. In view of the strong feeling that exists let us hope that Government will still see their way to give more adequate representation.

BOYCOTTING MUSLIM NATIONALISTS.

While on the subject of the Round Table Conference representatives, I cannot help referring to the report, which I hope is untrue, that Government intend to omit all Nationalist Muslims from the list of nominees which would be both unfortunate and unfair, if that were so. Already they have been excluded from the Federal Structure Committee, but there is yet time to correct the mistake. We have been told over and over again that there is no question of deciding by vote at the Round Table Conference, and that it is essential that the Conference should be fully representative of all points of view. Surely on the most important and burning question of Hindu-Muslim rights, it would be most unjust if a section of the Muslim community, important and influential as it is, should not be allowed to give expression to its views in the same way as sections of Hindus have been asked to do in the Conference.

INDIANS FIRST.

The Chamber was anxious for fuller representation at the Round Table Conference, because it is more than likely that the "niece de resistance" will be financial safeguards and the power to discriminate, matters, peculiarly within the domain of this Chamber and of particular interest to the commercial community. With regard to the former, the Chamber has already expressed its opinion, that, while every consideration will be given to maintain the soudness of the credit of the country, the safeguards must not be such as cannot definitely be shown to be in India's interest, or would derogate from India's authority and status. The other has caused the greatest amount of discussion and disquiet, viz., clause 14 of the Minority Sub-Committee Report.

WHAT ARE KEY INDUSTRIES?

There has been much dispute as to the exact implications of the words "generally agreed" in that clause among even the supporters of that clause, both Indian and British. Some Europeans who declare their genuine destre to help Indians in their legitimate struggle for becoming masters in their own house, ask whether shipping or insurance would fall within the category of industries to be protected. They declare that they are much perturbed at the attitude of Indians even with regard to main industries. They ask that key industries should be defined. I do not proposo to enter into any discussion with regard merely to the opinions expressed on either side. I only wish to draw attention as briefly as possible, to legislative and other action taken in Western countries, and especially by Great Britain for the protection of interests of nationals.

PROHIBITING NON-NATIONALS.

It was somewhat surprising that no reference can be found either in the discussions in the committee or in the full sessions of the Conference to an important International Conference that was held in Paris only a few months before the Round Table Conference met in London on the treatment of foreigners. Though the Conference desired further enquiry Committee A of the Conference in the draft convention which it submitted to the Conference clearly recognised the right of every state to restrict, regulate and even prohibit the entry of non-nationals into certain branches of the economic life of the nation. (Article 7).

LYING PROPAGANDA.

What is evidently sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander. With this record of the attitude of many countries and their own not inconspicuous part in protecting and fostering their own industries by every means including discrimination, it will submit, be very difficult for the British to convince our delegates at the Round Table Conference that their insistence on limiting the rights of this country, whom they profess to want to put on the same level as other Dominions is a safeguard —demonstrably in the interests of this country.

All the steps taken by the British, some of which are described by British Journals themselves as confiscatory, have been taken, it must be remembered, against powerful antagonists who were in a position to hit back, and yet the Carrs and the Inchcapes would deny the same weapon to a poor country like India. They still rattle the sabre, and insist that provision must be made in the constitution not only to secure British interests but also the means which would permit legislative intentions being rendered ineffective. Sir Hubert Carr is nothing if he is not brutally frank. He admits that the British hold a position of commercial superiority which greatly hampers, if it did not indeed prohibit, Indian merchants taking a leading place in relation to industry, and that the commercial position of Britain in India was intensely irritating to the politician

MERE LIP-SYMPATHY.

I might say that it is still more irritating to the Indian merchant who feels that under the present system in his own country non-Indians have enjoyed, and are enjoying, unfair advantages, and yet Sir Hubert Carr and his coterie expect that not only would this country gladly accept loss of legitimate business and profits, but that she will swallow the degrada-

(Continued on page 8.)

NO COMPROMISE IN MADRAS

SHAUKATALI CONTRADICTED

MADRAS, July 25.

Maulana Shaukat Ali proceeded to Ellore last night.

Mr. Yakub Hassan in a statement to press contradicts Maulana Shaukat Ali's statement that a compromise has been effected between two conflicting sections of Madras Muslims over electorates question.

Mr. Yakub Hassan says that the resolution adopted at the Town Hall meeting on July 20 holds the ground and will remain the united opinion of Madras Mussalmans on the question.

Mr. Yakub Hassan considers that Mr. Mahomed Ali's formula is unworkable.—A. P.

JAMNAGAR MERCHANTS' TRICK.

Bundar Boycott Committee's Warning

(From A Correspondent.)

WANKANER, July 25.

Reports have come to Jamnagar Bundar Boycott Committee that the merchants of Jamnagar are despatching goods without order. Therefore, the Committee has warned the merchants of Kathiawar not to take delivery of such goods. Messrs. Kuverjibhai and Hirjibhai of Morvi have left Morvi state yesterday for Rajkot.

BORAH-MUSLIM SETTLEMENT AT JAMNAGAR...

All Muslim Prisoners Released

JAMNAGAR, July 25.

Ten members of the Mahomedan community who were arrested by the Nawanagar State in connection with the Bohra-Muslim clash, that occurred at Jamnagar in May last, have been released from prison, owing to a settlement having been arrived at between both the communities, thanks to strenuous efforts of Seth Abdulla Vali Mahomed a prominent Muslim resident.

Thirty other Mahomedans who were previously released on bail have also been released. Under the settlement the Mahomedans have relinquished their right over the burial ground which was under dispute, which was the main cause of the clash.—A. P.

ORDINANCE FOR CAWNPORE

For Gagging Congressmen

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, July 25.

It is learnt that Cawnpore Police is busy urging on Government to enact an Ordinance for this place, giving them authority to detain without trial some revolutionary suspects as no less than half a dozen shooting outrages have taken place here and several people arrested with arms during the last seven months, commencing with the outrage on November 1, 1930, followed by several others from time to time. It is rumoured here that by this means most of leading Congressmen would be gagged and shut up behind bars with the help of this Ordinance.

Army Retrenchment Sub-Committee

CAWNPORE, July 25.

The members of the Sub-Committee of the Army Retrenchment Committee inspected the Government Dairy and Ordnance Depot. They are proceeding to Shahajehanpur for visiting the clothing factory.—A.P.

Robbed At The Point Of Revolver ...

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, July 25.

While going to Currency Office at about 3 p.m. Parmeshwardin, servant of Babu Daya Narain Nigam, Editor "Zaman and Azad", was robbed of Rs. 55 at the point of a revolver by a cyclist running down the Mall. A police constable on the Allahabad Bank crossing made inquiries, but no trace of the assailant could be found.

BIJOLIA PEASANT SATYAGRAHA

Jamnalal Bajaj's Successful Intervention

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, July 25.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has issued the following statement to the Press:—

With a view to find some way out of the difficulty in connection with the peasant Satyagraha in Bijolia Jagir in Udaipur State, I had an interview with Sir Sukhdeoprasad, the Prime Minister, at Bombay during the last week of June and further came down to Udaipur on the 20th instant to continue the negotiations for an amicable settlement. During my short visit to that place I had several interviews with Sir Sukhdeo. I also saw His Highness the Maharana Sahib.

POLICE RECALLED.

It is premature to publish all that the State intends to do. But publication of salient facts is necessary to appease public anxiety. Both the Maharana Sahib and Sir Sukhdeo heard me patiently and cordially and expressed their desire to remove all legitimate grievances of the peasants. Sir Sukdeo assured me that the State would do its utmost to give satisfaction to the peasants in the matter of the restoration of their lands on an equitable basis. The authorities have also very kindly recalled the State Police and Infantry stationed at Bijolia and agreed to hold in abeyance the sentence of Satyagraha prisoners on their presenting an appeal pending the revision of individual cases by higher courts.

INQUIRY INTO ALLEGATIONS.

With a view to call delinquents to task they would institute inquiry by a competent officer into the highhandedness alleged to have been committed on the peasants of Bijolia by the Thikawa Police. The terms of the Holland Agreement of 1922 will be respected. It is a matter of real pleasure to me that the State has taken in right earnest the case of the peasants in its hands and I hope they would receive justice. The authorities have assured me that the peasants can rely on the good intentions of His Highness and Sir Sukhdeoprasad for redress of their grievances.

HINDU-MUSLIM DISPUTE AT POONA SETTLED.

Leaders' Co-operation.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 24.

A communal fracas was feared yesterday in "Ghoda" village in the Khed Taluka, 42 miles from Poona on Poona-Nasik Road. The Urus of a saint was to be celebrated.

Sjt. Haribhau Vithal Tulpule, a prominant Congress worker of Poona and President Poona District Local Board with Mr. Mohamedali Dost Mohamed, a prominent Poona Muslim and Chairman, Poona City School Board motored to the place yesterday morning. Mr. Tulpule first discussed the situation with the Hindus and Mr. Mohmedali Dost Mohmed saw the Muslims. Mr. Tulpule and other Hindu representatives of the village then met Mr. Mohmed Ali Dost Mohmed with Muslim representatives at the village Panchayat office. After exchange of views it was agreed upon by both the communities that this should not injure the feelings of each other. Sjt. Tulpule on behalf of Hindu brothers assured the Muslims they would take part in the sandal and will not play music in the neighbouring temple or the temple just near the Mosque compound on Thursday, Friday and Saturday till morning, and also promised them that he with Mr. Md. Ali would come again there to settle the question of the newly erected temple in front of the Mosque compound, which was the cause of some trouble.

Mr. Mohmedali also assured the Hindus that Muslims would not do anything to the temple. Thus a very critical situation was saved by these two prominent personalities of Poona who were congratulated by the members of both the community.

Mr. Jadhav, President, Poona City Congress Committee is staying at Ghoda at the request of Mr. Tulpule.

ABOLISH MISTRUST AND JEALOUSY

Nations Must Be United

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S APPEAL

RUGBY, July 25.

Addressing a meeting 500 United States citizens held in connection with Friends of Canterbury Cathedral festival, the Archbishop uttered warning against international mistrust and jealousy. There could, he said, be no security for peace so long as the spirit of fear and jealousy, suspicion and mistrust prevailed among nations. Nothing could reach or shift that harmful spirit except the incoming of a strong spirit of mutual understanding.

Each of the great nations had its own problems, but in what they stood for in the world's life they must be united. It was not too much to say that the future of the world depended on the maintenance and activity of that fundamental unity.—B. O. W.

NAWAB OF BHOPAL PROGRESSING SATISFACTORY

(From Our Correspondent)

BHOPAL, July 26.

His Highnes the Nawab of Bhopal is making satisfactory progress.

There is no cause for anxiety.

Kathiawar Political Conference At Dhrangadhra.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, July 24.

It is learnt from reliable sources that the organisers of the Kathiawar Political Conference are thinking of holding it at Dhrangadhra. Vernacular papers have already reported that Sjt. Maneckchand Nanji of Dhrangadhra had told the workers of Kathiawar about making arrangements for holding a session there. Sjt. Kirchand Kothari had gone to Dharagadhra.

As the State has not interfered from the beginning of the civil disobedience movement upto date in the national activities many workers of Kathiawar keep their eye on Dhrangadhra as the most probable place for a session of the Kathiawar Political Conference.

MADRAS RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE WORKING...

MADRAS, July 25.

The Madras Retrenchment Committee devoted the whole day in examining proposals for reduction in rates of travelling allowances under three main heads namely, railway journeys, road mileage and daily allowances.

The Committee finally agreed to recommend considerable reductions all round.—A. P.

KING'S CUP FOR AIR RACE

Won By Air Force Officer.

LONDON, July 25.

The King's Cup for Air Race round Britain was won by the Royal Air Force, though its members were flying as amateurs in private machines.

Flying Officer Edwards in Blackburn Bluebird with handicap of one hour forty minutes was the first home, his average speed exceeding 117 miles an hour.

Flight Lieutenant Gibbons, in Spartan machine, was second with speed of 109 miles an hour.—Reuter.

The Prince of Wales during the round of golf on the Royal Wimbledon Course last evening holed out in one stroke at sixth which measures 220 yards. During his visit to Brazil in March on course at Santos was last occasion Prince performed this feat.—B. O. W.

MORE TAXATION FOR U. PROVINCES

DEPRESSED CLASSES GAINING MORE POWER DAILY.

Time Is Coming When "Superior Classes" Will Seek "Depressed Class" Sympathy & Support

LUCKNOW, July 25.

Non-official resolutions were discussed in the United Provinces Legislative Council to-day. One of them recommended the appointment of a committee to enquire into the affairs of the Benares Municipality whose management of roads, drainage and water supply were criticised by several non-official members. Nawab Yusuf, Minister for Local Self-Government, accepted the resolution.

GOVERNMENT'S APOLOGIA.

Another resolution was passed recommending Government to pay greater regard to the claims of members of the depressed classes in the matter of appointments to public services.

Kunwar Jagdish Pershad, Chief Secretary, said that there was no bar to people of the depressed classes being appointed to the highest offices of the State. In the matter of recruitment to services the principle followed was fair field to all and no favour to anyone. He added that big constitutional changes were impending and in some months more the centre of power would be more in the hands of elected representatives in council than in the hands of Government servants.

TABLES TURNED.

Even with the present restricted franchise the strength of the depressed classes representatives in the U. P. Council was 10 per cent. of the total elected representatives and with the widening of franchise, their number would increase greatly and a time was coming when those who considered themselves immensely superior to depressed clases would not only seek latters sympathy but support.

Nawab of Chattari, Home Member said that in the new era there would be no depressed classes. The resolution was carried.

U. P. FOLLOWS BOMBAY.

The Finance Member introduced to-day two taxation measures namely the Court Fees Amendment Bill and the Stamp Amendment Bill.

When he moved their reference to the Select Committee Mr. Chintamani and other party leaders urged that the Select Committees should not meet until the provincial Retrenchment Committee and Government decisions thereon were announced and secondly that every member of the House, including members of the Select Committee, should have complete liberty of action either to amend, modify or oppose the bills after they had emerged from Committee stage.

OPPOSITION PLACATED.

The Finance Member pointed out that Select Committees must meet within two months from the date of appointment, but he had absolutely no objection to Committees reports on the two bills being submitted after publication of the reports of the Retrenchment and Agrarian Committees. He agreed to the second point raised by the Opposition to the effect that the House should have complete liberty of action in regard to bills after the committee stage.

On this understanding the Council agreed to the two bills being referred to select committees.

Before the Council adjourned 'sine die,' the Finance Member said that the Provincial Retrenchment Committee will consist of the following members:—Mr. S. J. C. Smith, Finance Member (Chairman), Raja Jagannath Baksh Singh, Kumar Surendra Pratap Sahi, Messrs. E. M. Souter, Zahur Ahmed, Babu Vikramjit Singh, Babu Audh Beharilal, Mr. Mahomed Ismail, Thakur Hanuman Singh, Mr. Hafiq Hidayat Hussain and Rai Rajeswar Bali, members.—A.P.

COMILLA'S "PHILOSOPHICAL COMMUNISTS"

Bengal Muslims Support Congress

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, July 24.

The scheme of the Congress Working Committee for settlement of the communal question was taken up for discussion yesterday evening at a meeting of the Bengal Nationalist Muslim Party held at the "Mussalman" office, Calcutta.

In a resolution which was adopted at the meeting the Party thanked the Working Committee for devising the scheme. The members of the Party present at the meeting could not, however, see their way to accept the formula as it was. It was suggested that the Working Committee should reconsider the scheme and take into consideration the Faridpur resolution of the Bengal Nationalist Muslim Conference.

NO SECOND CHAMBER.

The meeting proposed that the Working Committee should make it clear that there would be no second chamber in the provinces and no special constituencies. In case of oppression of or injustice to a minority in a federating unit the best possible course would be, it was thought in the meeting, to ask the federal government to intervene.

"PHILOSOPHICAL COMMUNISTS"

Before Mr. Justice Mullick and Mr. Justice Patterson in the Calcutta High Court yesterday, Mr. S. C. Taluqdar moved for transfer of the proceedings pending against Abdul Malek and three others from the file of the Sadar S.D.O. of Comilla.

The charges against the accused were that they had formed a society whose object was to preach the idea that the real owners of the land were the actual cultivators. It also preached that no interests should be paid to moneylenders and that rent due to landholders should be paid in instalments; also that the society should see that for non-payment of interest or rent the property of any of its members might not be attached or sold in auction. On these and similar grounds reported by the police, proceedings were drawn up under Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code against the petitioners.

COMMUNISM IS NO OFFENCE.

Mr. Taluqdar submitted that on the prosecution case itself the accused were only "philosophical Communists and doctrinaire idealists." Communism in some shape or another, he proceeded, such as **abolition of private property, had** captured the imagination of the world but it was no offence in itself. Provided it stopped short of being revolutionary in an agressive form it was a legitimate movement and did not therefore fall within the purview of Section 107.

Their Lordships issued a rule and stayed further proceedings.

EXHIBITION OF ... FRENCH ART IN LONDON

French Govt's. Help

THOUSAND WORKS TO BE SHOWN

RUGBY, July 25.

The Exhibition of French art which for first two months, next year, will occupy the whole range of galleries at Royal Academy, is conceived on the scale of previous exhibitions of Flemish, Dutch, Italian and Persian art and will comprise of paintings, drawings, sculpture, tapestries and objects of dart covering a period from fourteenth to the end of nineteenth century.

The Exhibition in which weight of interest will attach to works of nineteenth century is held on the initiative of the Association Francaise Expansion et des Exchanges Artistiques, in conjunction with the French Ministry of Fine Arts.

The Royal Academy is solely responsible for the organisation on the English side. A French Committee will undertake to supply about 500 paintings and 300 drawings from the continent of Europe, while the English Committee will collect about 150 paintings and 50 drawings from various sources in this country.—B. O. W.

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